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MESSAGE

OF

GOVERNOR BRADFORD,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF MARYLAND,

AT THE

January Session, 1865.

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MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate
and of the House of Delegates:

Bidding you welcome to the Seat of Government, and invoking upon your deliberations the influence of that Divine Power whose past favor we gratefully remember, I proceed, as required by the Constitution, to inform you of the condition of the State, and to recommend to your consideration such measures of legislation as I think that condition requires.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION AND THE CHANGE IN OUR SYSTEM OF LABOR.

You have assembled in conformity to the provisions of the Constitution lately adopted, one year before the time heretofore appointed for your session, but not too soon for the important duties which, under that Constitution, will devolve upon you; I venture to express the hope that you will approach the discharge of these duties in a calm and dispassionate spirit, freed from all prejudice or partizan bias, and that whether heretofore favoring or opposing that important provision in our new organic law by which a most material change in our system of domestic labor has been introduced, now that this change is accomplished, no vain glorious spirit on the part of those who have advocated it, nor rankling animosities of those who opposed it, will be allowed to interfere with the legislation necessary for its successful inauguration. Let every true friend of the State, forgetful of past differences, unite in promoting her interests by perfecting as far as possible the new system introduced, and in repairing, as far as they constitutionally can, any damage, and allaying any irritation which its sudden introduction may possibly have occasioned. If the legislation which the subject requires is undertaken in this spirit, a prosperous future is undoubtedly before us.

Our State unquestionably possesses natural advantages which entitle her to rank with any other of equal size in the Union; with a genial and salubrious climate, a soil naturally fertile, parts of it abounding in mineral wealth, situated on the very suburbs of the National Capitol, connected both with the Ocean and Western States by direct communication, and possessing in her ample Bay the advantages of tide-water navigation in immediate connection with three-fourths of all her Counties, there is scarcely a State in the Union possessing such guaranties of prosperity. Yet from some cause she has hitherto, in population, production, and many other evidences of public thrift, fallen far behind others inferior to her in nearly all the advantages above enumerated. I will not say that slavery has been the sole cause of this tardy progress, but it has unquestionably been the most prominent, if not the only feature particularly distinguishing her from other States, that have outstripped us in the race. For nearly fifty years after our existence as a State there were but few of our prominent public men who denied that slavery was a radical evil; the policy so long observed by the State sufficiently proves this; even her *bona fide* residents were for a long time denied the right of bringing from any other State a slave within her borders, and afterwards only allowed to do so on payment of a *bonus* on each one imported, appropriated to the use of the Colonization Society; and it was not until the question of slavery had become an element in our party politics that this interdict was removed and slaves were allowed to be introduced without restriction and their manumission prohibited. If for no other reason than that this inflammatory topic will be hereafter in this State excluded from the political arena, I feel that I may congratulate you that the subject of it is forever extinguished within the State.

The immediate results of that extinction, and the question of how the advantages expected from it can be best realized, and its temporary inconveniencies obviated, are subjects that will undoubtedly challenge your earliest attention. That so complete and immediate a revolution in a system long interwoven with our social life and habits, can be accomplished without some personal inconvenience, is not to be expected, but judicious legislation may do much towards a remedy. We shall for a time experience the evil, and witness the wants of an ignorant and dependent class, perhaps generally averse to labor, and now at least for a time, more averse than ever, from the fact that they are for the first time relieved from all coercion, unaccustomed to think or act for themselves, suddenly thrown upon the community whose duty it

will be, as well from justice to themselves as humanity to the liberated race, to think and act for them.

In regard to those who from their tender age are unable to maintain themselves by their labor, an article in our Code of General Laws which provides for the mode of indenturing such children, suggests, as it seems to me, a proceeding the best adapted to the wants of their condition. This provision of the Code will however probably require some modification or explanation; I have been informed, that acting under its authority, some of the Orphans' Courts of the State have bound out as apprentices those who, although minors, were obviously old enough to support themselves by their labor; such a proceeding is not warranted, I think, by the spirit and object of the law referred to; its intent, according to my construction of it, was to provide a home and a support for those who were without parents capable of supporting them, and were too young to support themselves; and to shield them from the suffering consequent on such a condition, as well as to prevent their becoming a charge upon the community, the Orphans' Courts were authorized in the manner indicated by the law referred to, to bind them out as apprentices. A modification to this effect in the terms of that law, will make them, in my opinion, comform to its spirit and intendment, and with other alterations which may be suggested by your examination of it, and especially in that clause which exempts the master of such apprentice from all obligation to provide him with any education whatever, will supply probably as well as legislation can, the necessary provision for the infant class in question.

So far as concerns those who are able, but unwilling to work for a livelihood, resort will probably be had to another article of the same Code relating to "Vagrant Free Negroes," but I doubt whether it is applicable to our present condition, or can be made of much avail by any modification. It is very difficult to make any compulsory system of labor valuable or available, and a more certain proceeding towards an adequate remedy, and one that will be more likely to supply the employer with the labor that he needs, as well as to stimulate to greater exertion the colored race, will be found in promoting by every proper encouragement emigration from other States and from abroad. To the accomplishment of this object I would earnestly invite your attention.

When the war in which we are engaged shall be successfully concluded—an event that we hope and believe is now not far distant—thousands of those from the Northern and Eastern States who have taken part in it, and thereby for the

time have abandoned their former habitations and pursuits, attracted by the advantages that our State presents, will be inclined to make it their future home, rather than again seek their fortunes in States with a population already overflowing.

We should therefore adopt a policy that will invite such immigrants; not only labor but capital will undoubtedly with proper encouragement seek investment here, and if such migration and enterprises can be stimulated, as is probable, by giving them the advantage of corporate powers, I can perceive no good reason why, with the observance of the proper precautions, we should not so encourage them.

There is also much information which the emigrant desires to acquire, and which it is important that you should provide and impart to him. He desires particularly to be informed by reliable authority of the character and condition of the soil in different sections of the State, and of its peculiar adaptation to the various productions of agriculture. The proximity to market, the course and capacity of our navigable streams, the water powers and facilities, and materials for manufactures, and the mineral resources and deposites of the country, are all, with him who proposes a change of residence, subjects of peculiar interest and importance, and in reference to which he desires information more authentic and reliable than that gleaned from neighborhood rumors, or procured from sources whose impartiality may be questioned. It seems to me, therefore, that in this connection you may render a most valuable and important service by taking immediate measures for providing in every county of the State such statistical information touching the interests to which I have referred, and others not enumerated, as will enable non-residents to form a proper estimate of the various advantages our State presents, and to select their location advisedly.

The statistical information thus procured should be immediately published in the German as well as the English language and extensively circulated.

Nor should we stop here, for whilst abundant and valuable mineral resources have already been disclosed in various sections of the State, there is good reason to believe that others quite as valuable and abundant still repose beneath its surface. In other States, as we are constantly advised, new and valuable deposits of subterranean wealth are being from time to time developed, many of which have doubtless existed for generations, and awaited only the researches of the scientific explorer to bring them to the light. No complete and satisfactory survey of the geological and mineralogical resources of this State has to my knowledge been ever completed, and

the rich deposits, found many times accidently, in various parts of its territory of iron, coal, lime, marl, magnesia and other mineral substances are but an earnest of what remain to be unfolded when the whole of that territory is scientifically surveyed and scrutinised. The appointment, therefore, of a State Geologist, and an appropriation for the purpose that would secure the services of one of undoubted ability, instructed to make a thorough survey of the State for the mineral explorations above suggested, as well as to ascertain and make known the arrangement, order and relative position of the various geological formations found within our borders, would in the end amply compensate the cost of the undertaking, and be an appropriate and as I think a necessary preliminary to that new career upon which I hope we are about to enter.

Before leaving the subject of the very important change introduced by our amended Constitution in our domestic relations, and the most obvious legislation suggested by that change, I feel it to be my duty to call your attention to the propriety of exerting any power or influence the State may possess towards securing such reparation or indemnity as is practicable for any losses which immediate emancipation may have occasioned. Whilst it is true that other States, once possessed of slave property, have at various times ordered its abolishment, and in so doing have provided no compensation on that account, we must bear in mind that Maryland is the first State that has ventured by an immediate process to put an end at once to the institution. In all other States adopting the policy of emancipation, the operation has been gradual, but little, if at all affecting the generation in existence at the time the act was passed. In this State not only has the institution of slavery existed for a much longer period than in any other that ever abolished it, becoming ingrained, as it were, in all our social and domestic habits, but when we undertook to eradicate it, we ignored all previous precedents, and uprooted it, stem and branch, without a month's delay. Such a proceeding must necessarily have occasioned in many individual instances great hardship and loss, and such considerations doubtless more than any thing else, caused much of the violent opposition manifested by many even of our loyal citizens, to the adoption of the Constitution. I advert to these facts not by any means to take exception to the action of the Convention which adopted that instrument in refusing to provide State compensation—there were circumstances which I think justified that proceeding, but right or wrong, the discussion of the the subject is now useless, as all State compensation is positively prohibited; it is none the less proper, however, to direct your attention to any other assis-

tance to which the State herself can equitably or morally make claim. It is undoubtedly true that public sentiment here for the last two or three years has strongly and very justly tended to the policy of emancipation; but I feel assured that it is not less true that nothing but the existence of the rebellion, and the intense desire of the loyal masses of our people to sever what they considered the chief bond of sympathy between that rebellion and any part of our population, ever induced them to adopt that policy in the immediate and unqualified manner that they did. But I advert to this consideration not as of itself furnishing the foundation of any claim by the State upon the National Government for indemnity, but only in connection with the fact that that Government itself has expressly held forth the promise of such an indemnity to any slave State that would but initiate a system of emancipation.

On the 6th of March, 1862, the President of the United States sent a special message upon this subject to Congress, the argument of which was that the rebellion was chiefly sustained by its hopes of co-operation on the part of the Border Slave States, and that to deprive it of that hope by converting those States from slave to free States would substantially put an end to it. To encourage such change of system by these States, the President incorporated in that message a resolution, the adoption of which he strongly recommended, which very soon afterwards passed both Houses of Congress in the very terms he proposed and which declared, "that the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State, in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system."

That the object of this resolution, thus sanctioned by the Executive and Legislative authorities of the Government, was to encourage emancipation on the part of the Border States by assuring them that they should, in such case, receive pecuniary aid from the Government, to be disbursed as the State itself might think proper in compensating for the public or private losses occasioned by the change of system, no one will deny. If there be any meaning in the language quoted, it expressed a promise to that effect, and if any State can conscientiously claim a fulfillment of that promise, Maryland assuredly can, when, though influenced quite as much by the reasoning of the President as the resolution he recommended, she not merely inaugurated, but regardless of all personal sacrifices, thoroughly consummated her emancipation policy.

I invite, therefore, your united action in pressing this claim upon the attention of the National Government, in such manner as may be most likely to commend it to its favor.

THE REGISTRY LAW AND ELECTIONS.

The abuse of the elective franchise has been a subject of frequent complaint, and is one in which every citizen very justly feels a lively interest—the polls upon election day are by no means the proper place, nor is that the proper time to adjudicate upon the rights of voters, and the scenes there witnessed must have frequently suggested the importance of having all questions connected with such rights dispassionately disposed of elsewhere. The present Constitution of the State having very materially restricted the elective franchise by denying that right to those who have been in armed hostility to the national authority, or aided or countenanced in the manner therein indicated, those participating in the rebellion the number and importance of the questions upon which the right of voting depends, are consequently much enlarged, and the necessity is therefore more urgent than ever, that some other time and tribunal than the day and the judges of election should be provided to determine them. Besides the obvious necessity for such a provision growing out of the considerations I have stated, the Constitution in the second section of its first article has expressly enjoined this duty upon you, and has repeated that injunction in the forty-first section of its third article, in which it also expressly directs that you shall effectuate the provision to which I have just adverted, excluding from the right to vote those who have taken part in or aided the rebellion. In providing a system of registration as thus required, both by the necessity of the case and the commands of the Constitution, it will be important that you secure as far as practicable a uniformity in the system, as also in the course of proceeding on the part of those by whom the registration is to be made.

In connection with the subject of elections, I would call your attention to the returns thereof required to be made by the judges. A great diversity of practice exists in their course of proceeding; in some instances the returns are addressed to the Executive, in others to the Clerk of the Circuit Court, and by him certified, and in some cases, as in that of the election of States' Attorneys in some of the counties, no returns whatever have been transmitted to this department. These irregularities have probably arisen from some ambiguity in the terms of the Constitution and Code on the subject; the returns for instance of the election of a State's Attorney, although it has been customary to commission that officer, are required to be made to the court having criminal jurisdiction

in the county where he is elected; and another provision in the Constitution requires, that "all elections of judges and other officers provided for in this Constitution, State's Attorneys excepted, shall be certified, and the returns made by the Clerks of the several counties to the Governor who shall issue commissions," &c. Although the clause quoted makes no exceptions save in the case of State's Attorneys, it is evident that it must be taken with other qualifications; the returns of the election of Governor for instance are required to be made to the Speaker of the House of Delegates, and in no part of the Constitution is there any express direction as to the returns to be made of the election of a Lieutenant Governor. To prevent the irregularities to which I have referred, secure uniformity in the manner of making the returns, and provide for the returns of every election, and without conflicting with constitutional provisions, I would recommend that in the cases of Governor and States' Attorneys where special returns are required, the judges be directed to file in the Clerk's office duplicates of such returns, and that the returns of the election of all other officers addressed to the Executive, be filed also in the Clerk's office, and the Clerks be directed to forward immediately to this Department certified copies of said returns, including copies of the duplicates aforesaid.

You are also, by the Constitution, required to provide by law for taking the vote of the Soldiers of this State, serving in the field in the Armies of the United States, and as there is no longer any doubt of the Constitutional right of such citizens to the elective franchise, I hope that your deliberations will enable you to devise a plan by which it may be effectually enjoyed and fairly exercised. The mode prescribed in the Constitution for taking that vote in the recent elections, is not, in my opinion, the best that can be provided; whilst I am entirely satisfied that so far as questions of fraud or unfairness were concerned, there was no part of the State's vote less obnoxious to such suspicions, experience has nevertheless shown what we can all very well understand, that Soldiers in the field, but little versed in official formalities, find themselves very naturally embarrassed in acting as Judges, and making the proper returns of the election, and their vote may be frequently lost from some oversight or omission. It seems to me that the appointment of Commissioners for the purpose, their number dependent upon the number and location for the time being of our different Regiments, and charged with the duty of taking and returning the Soldiers' vote, with proper time allowed for the purpose, suggests the outline of a plan as well adapted to the object in view as any I can at present present.

In connection with this subject, I would call to your attention the accounts of the agents appointed by me to collect and transmit to this department the vote of the Soldiers at the late elections, which are herewith transmitted, presenting a very moderate claim for compensation, and for which I request an appropriation in accordance with the requirement of the Constitution.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Other parts of the Constitution expressly requiring your action, will doubtless attract your notice, whilst some of them are in my opinion, so important as to make it proper for me to bring them to your special attention. None of them exceed in importance the requirements in regard to a system of public instruction, and I consider it a subject of especial congratulation that an enterprise which has so long engaged the attention of our most thoughtful citizens, excited such anxious concern, and been so repeatedly urged upon the attention of our Legislative Assemblies, is at last about to be inaugurated upon so liberal a basis, and with such promise of success. The tax of ten cents on the hundred dollars which you are required to levy for the support of the Free Schools of the State, and the further tax of five cents on same amount towards a permanent fund, the increments of which shall hereafter support the system without further taxation, though to some they may seem, as all new taxes usually do, oppressive, will I have no doubt, pay us in the end a better premium on the investment than any tax for any other improvement to which we have ever submitted.

Though the time allowed me by the terms of the Constitution for the appointment of a General Superintendent of public instruction was much shorter than I would have desired, it was my good fortune within the time prescribed to secure for that office the services of one, that I believe to be eminently qualified for the place. He has already by personal communication with the authorities of other States, acquired much desirable information on subjects connected with his duties, and from those who have been successful in maturing similar systems; and the printed circulars and lists of interrogatories he has submitted to our local school authorities in each county, preliminary to a personal visit to them he is about to make, and copies of which will accompany this communication, will assure you that he has entered upon the discharge of his duties with that appreciation of their importance, and practical view of their character, that augur well for immediate success. He is required by the Constitution to report to you within thirty days after the commencement of your present session, a uniform system of Free Public Schools,

and although the time is scarcely as long as would be desirable for the purpose, I doubt not that he will be able to present you a report within the time required, and I cordially invite your co-operation in perfecting the system he may submit, by whatever legislation may be necessary for the purpose.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

A recurrence to the Report of the Comptroller of the Treasury, on the operations of that Department for the past year, will show that our financial condition is still entirely prosperous, and that but for extraordinary demands growing out of the bounty claims, our income from ordinary sources would have been quite sufficient without any direct tax to meet our annual liabilities.

The gross receipts of the Treasury during the fiscal year ending 30th of September last, were $2,238,302.47, and if we deduct from this the proceeds of the Bounty loan negotiated by that Department under Act of last session of the General Assembly and amounting to $526,185.00, and the further sum of $195,198.98 being the proceeds as far as received of the Bounty tax imposed by the same Act, the total receipts of the year from ordinary resources, including the direct tax, amounts as will be seen to $1,516,918.49.

The gross amount of disbursements during the same period was $2,391,950.61, which includes the sum of $1,281,668.90 paid on account of Bounties to Volunteers. Deducting this sum from the gross amount of disbursements, and the *disbursements* on ordinary account will be found to amount to $1,110,281.71, or less by $406,636.78 than the *receipts* on similar account during the same period.

The Bonds or Stock of the State held by the Sinking Fund, and which at the end of the fiscal year 1863, amounted to $5,649,656.83 have been under the operation of the Act passed at the last session of the General Assembly reduced to $1,000,544.04 of the 5 per cent. bonds of the State, which is the whole amount of State debt now held by that fund, and on which interest is paid, except the sum of £15,000 of the 5 per cent. bonds of the State, recently purchased on account of the fund. The proceeds of the direct tax reduced by the Act of last Legislature to 5 cents on the $100, amounted as far as received to $97,599.49, forming a part of the receipts above mentioned, and although the excess of these receipts over the ordinary expenditures to the extent I have mentioned presents a most gratifying exhibit, fully justifying that reduction in the direct tax, and indicating that we may soon dispense with it altogether, yet in the present condition of

the Country, and in view of other appropriations probably required, and some of which are suggested in this communication, I would not advise its immediate repeal.

I would here take occasion to bring to your attention a suggestion made to your predecessors in my communication to them of January, 1864, of the necessity of further legislation in respect to that part of the State's revenue derived from taxes collected in the City of Baltimore. That collection in consequence of a city ordinance under which the collector is appointed and compensated, is not secured as so important a part of the revenue of the State certainly ought to be, and that officer instead of being compensated as the State law manifestly contemplates by a per centum on the amount collected, is paid by a fixed salary prescribed by the ordinance aforesaid, and for which he is required to collect both the State and City taxes. The manifest tendency of such a compensation is to secure the early payment of taxes only from those who voluntarily pay without any effort on the part of the collector, and to leave unpaid such bills as require some exertion on the collector's part, and which, looking to the State's interest, should receive the earliest attention, or they will otherwise continue to swell the unproductive arrearages of every year. The collector is by the same ordinance only required to execute a bond in the penalty of seventy-five thousand dollars, whilst the amount of taxes in his hands for collection is usually four times that amount.

This is a state of things manifestly requiring Legislative alteration, I would refer you to what I have already said on the subject in my Message to the last General Assembly, suggesting that if no other provision be made, the City of Baltimore should be divided into several Collection Districts, a collector be required for each, and his compensation made dependent upon the amount collected by him.

THE BOUNTIES PAID VOLUNTEERS, &c.

I deem it proper to submit to you a statement of the financial and other operations under the Bounty acts of the last Legislature. Since the passage of these acts I have issued and forwarded to the County Commissioners of the several counties and the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, up to the 1st of December last, 444 Executive Warrants for the payment of 5,890 volunteers white and free colored, and empowering thereby these local authorities to draw upon the Treasury for the amount required to make the cash payment of $150, due to each volunteer when mustered into service, and the five monthly instalments of $20 each, payable monthly thereafter, and amounting in all to the sum of $1,472,500.

The Bounty authorized on account of slave recruits being $100 to the owner of each slave and $100 to the slave—one half payable when he is mustered into service and the residue when discharged—is not payable through the agency of the County authorities, nor is any express direction as to the mode of payment prescribed by the act. When the slave Bounty rolls therefore properly certified, have been received at this Department, duplicates of them are referred to the Comptroller who pays thereon to the owner and slave the amount of the cash Bounty as above mentined. The number of slaves so entitled to bounty as returned up to 1st December last is 1,394, the amount paid on which account will appear from Comptroller's Report.

The act of Assembly in providing means for the payment of these Bounties authorized the Treasurer to negotiate a loan to the amount of four millions of dollars. The whole amount of Bounties paid by the Treasury to 30th September last as appears by the Comptroller's account was $1,281,050, and the only loan which it has so far been deemed necessary to contract was one of $501,000.00 realizing with the premium paid $526,185.00.

I have no means of knowing or estimating the number entitled to State Bounty whose rolls are yet to be returned to this Department, I have reason to believe, however, that so far as the white and free black volunteers are concerned, there are but comparatively few yet outstanding. In the case of slaves the proportion of such outstanding claims is supposed to be larger. Estimating the amount required to pay both free and slave volunteers, upon the basis of the rolls received in this Department to 1st December, as above mentioned, and the account would stand as follows:

Warrants issued to County and City authorities to make cash and monthly payments to 5890 volunteers,	$1,472,500
Amount required for payment of ultimate instalment due when discharged say $50 each,	294,450
Amount required for owners of 1394 slaves at $100,	$139,400
Amount required for 1394 slaves recruits—say $50 when mustered in and $50 when discharged,	139,400
Total,	$2,045,750
Amount paid to 30th September as above stated,	1,281,050
Balance unpaid,	$764,700

This apparant balance due on Rolls received to 1st December, and deducting payments to 30th September, has been reduced by payments since made at the Treasury as I am informed by the Treasurer to less than $500,000, but will be increased upon Rolls yet to be received, and to some extent in the amount of last instalments due on soldier's discharge, which in the case of veterans is $75 to each instead of $50, as above reckoned; but I believe that the sum that will be actually required for payments under the Bounty act will not much if at all exceed the amount of the present apparent balance, when taking into account the proportion included in the above estimate, which will revert to the Treasury in the case of deceased soldiers, and that the amount required can be provided for without a further loan. I assume of course in this calculation that the annual tax of ten cents on the hundred dollars, authorized by the Bounty act will not be at present reduced, and that due diligence be observed in securing the amount that will revert to the Treasury as above suggested. By the terms of the Bounty act, the balance of the bounty which those dying in the service would have been entitled to receive if living, is only payable to their representatives when such representatives are the wife or children of the deceased, and when we remember how large a proportion of the volunteers are young and unmarried men, and the number of casualties constantly occurring you will see the importance of making some effective provision by which the amounts thereby reverting to the Treasury may be secured. A large part of them consisting of the instalments payable only on the expiration of the soldier's term of service or his discharge, remaining in the Treasury until there properly claimed, will require no provision for their security; but other amounts of unpaid bounties included in the warrants issued to the local authorities will remain in their hands, and in some cases in the hands of Agents or Attorneys to whom they may have made payments, after the death of the principal and when there are no representatives properly entitled to claim them. I would therefore recommend the appointment of an Agent specially charged with the duty of adjusting all accounts with local authorities and with agents, and of investigating the payments made by them, and who shall be required to see that these volunteers if living, or in case of their death, their widows and children, if there be such, receive the amounts properly due them, and where they have died without such representatives, to secure the return of the unpaid bounties to the State.

To protect as far as possible the interests of the State as well as of the free colored troops entitled to its bounty—and

who in most cases are manifestly incompetent to protect themselves—I deemed it proper in conjunction with the Comptroller to advise the County Commissioners, who were to disburse this Bounty, to ignore as a general rule the powers of Attorney purporting to be executed by that class of volunteers, and to appoint in each county an Agent, who should personally visit and pay them the amount due, and who might bring back to their families such part of it as they chose to remit. Such Agents were I believe appointed in several of the counties, and they will properly have a claim upon the State for their expenses and reasonable compensation which I would commend to your attention; but a general State Agent who should have the supervision of all matters connected with these Bounties, is in my opinion an officer indispensably required. With the special duties thus required of him, others might be combined of a more general character and requiring a more permanent employment; the large arrearages due the State from Collectors and other public officers, and from year to year increasing, obviously demand the appointment of an Agent authorized and required to scrutinize the accounts of such officers as well as to enforce by legal process the collection of balances in their hands. I am aware that this is to some extent one of the duties of the Comptroller of the Treasury, but looking to the multitude of other matters engaging his attention, and the frequent changes that take place in that Department, it is practically impossible for him to exercise that personal supervision of the receivers of public money which a proper regard for the public interest demands. I feel assured that the judicious selection of an Agent, who should be required to visit every county, inspect the accounts and proceedings of all officers entrusted with the collection of public money, and institute suits for the balances in their hands would be productive of the most advantageous results.

In connection with the subject of the Soldiers' Bounties, I would call your attention to an appropriation of $50,000 made by the last General Assembly for the relief of destitute families of such soldiers. This appropriation has never been used, not by any means because there were no wants of that character to be relieved, but because the sum appropriated was so inadequate for the purpose, that the Commissioners charged with its disbursement thought it useless to undertake to distribute it among the large number having equal claims to share it.

I would therefore submit to you the propriety of an increase of that appropriation, considering it more important and available as a means of providing for the suffering families

of volunteers, than the same or even a much larger amount paid in the way of bounties to the volunteers themselves. We can all the better afford to make a liberal appropriation of this kind, if I am correct in the opinion already suggested, that a large amount of the authorized bounties will revert to the Treasury, by reason of the death of those for whom it was intended without representatives entitled to claim it.

SOLDIERS' CEMETERIES AND RELIEF AGENTS, STATE FLAGS, &c.

An Act of the last General Assembly appropriated the sum of five thousand dollars for the purchase and enclosure of a part of the Antietam Battle Ground as a burial place for the soldiers who fell upon that field belonging to Maryland or any other State that might unite in that undertaking. As the Act did not indicate the particular Lot to be purchased, and made no express provision for its selection, I visited the ground soon after the adjournment of the Legislature, previously notifying the landholders in the neighborhood of my purpose, and inviting them to meet me there on an appointed day. A Lot of about ten acres, then in the hands of a Trustee for sale, was selected and considered by myself as well as all who met on the occasion as admirably situated for the proposed Cemetery. I agreed with the Trustee for its purchase at what I thought a fair price, gave directions for its survey, and employed counsel to investigate the title. All further proceedings however were subsequently suspended by a very unexpected result of these investigations; Geo. French, Esq., the Counsel referred to, in a letter, a copy of which I herewith submit, expressed the opinion that the Trustee could only make a clear title to an undivided four-fifths of the Lot in question, it has been since intimated by him that if access could be had to the town of Staunton, in the State of Virginia, where a party interested is supposed to reside, the title might be perfected, and if it can be within any reasonable time, I would still advise the consummation of the contract, otherwise another lot must be selected.

In my communication to the General Assembly of 1864, I brought to their notice the action of the authorities of Pennsylvania, in the purchase and consecration of a part of the battle field of Gettysburg, for the purpose of a National Soldiers' Cemetery, and the expected co-operation of other States in that purpose. I submitted also an estimate of the cost of the work and the probable proportion required of this State according to an estimate prepared by Commissioners from the several States who had considered the subject. According to that calculation the amount required of Maryland

would not exceed twenty-five hundred dollars, and although the appropriation for the purpose met with no opposition to my knowledge, it was apparently by some inadvertence overlooked; and to meet our proportion of the first expenditures required on the Cemetery, I was forced to appeal to the liberality of the gentleman whom I had appointed the Trustee on the part of this State, and the amount for the time required was very generously advanced by Benjamin Deford, Esq., the Trustee referred to. I would now recall the case to your attention and earnestly recommend an early appropriation for the full amount of our State's probable proportion.

Under the authority of an Act of the last Legislature I appointed a General Agent to attend personally to the wants of the sick and wounded soldiers of this State in the Armies of the United States, and this agency has proved a most acceptable service to these meretorious men. By its means they are enabled to bring with little delay their wants to the knowledge of the proper authorities; to procure transfers whenever it is deemed expedient to make them, from one Hospital to another; to keep up a communication with their families at home, to secure a prompt supply of various small stores required by their condition, and to feel the comforting assurance which each visit of the Agent brings with it, that they are remembered and as far as practicable provided for. The first Agent appointed, Sebastian F. Streeter, Esq., contracted in one of his visits to the Army a disease which terminated his useful and patriotic career a few months after his appointment; his successor Richard King, Esq., is now assiduously discharging the duties of the Agency with several assistants, and the disbursements on its account as you will see by the report and accounts submitted to you have been kept within the limits of the appropriation made for the purpose.

The Flags ordered to be purchased and presented to such of the Regiments of the State as have distinguished themselves in the service have been nearly all provided. Eight of our Regiments in the field have received each a Regimental and a National Flag, with appropriate inscriptions and the evidence furnished in these gratifying testimonials, that the State has a proper appreciation of the services of her soldiers, will, I have no doubt, be productive of the happiest results. I hope and believe that I shall be able to provide the other Flags yet to be delivered, without exceeding the amount appropriated for the purpose.

THE STATE MILITIA.

I would earnestly invite your co-operation in maturing and perfecting the Militia system and the Militia organizations of

the State. It is a singular fact that though every Constitution under which we have lived has placed peculiar stress on this part of the organized power of the State, and declared a well regulated Militia to be the proper and natural defence of a free Government, no such regulations as a practical and effectual use of that power requires have ever existed. This neglect has doubtless been chiefly caused by the long season of profound and uninterrupted peace which our Country has enjoyed ; our people have been slow to believe that a hostile invasion or an open resistance of the laws of such a character as to require the whole Military power of the State for its suppression, was a probable occurrence under such a Government as we possessed, and hence the provisions of any Militia law we have ever had, have rarely been of such a character as were adapted to the State of things that now exists.

None will, however, in view of our present condition, question the indispensable necessity for such provisions ; the subject has been more than once urged upon the attention of the General Assembly, so far without any such legislative amendment of the law as the exigency of the case demands. That demand becomes every day more imperative ; since the adjourment of the last Legislature, predatory bands from the Rebel Army have frequently made their way into several counties of the State, especially in the neighborhood of the Potomac River, and inflicted extensive injury upon their inhabitants, as humiliating as it was destructive, and we are daily liable to the like inflictions. We possess no safeguard against these outrages but in a complete organization of our own militia. On the 21st of July last I united with the Governor of Pennsylvania, in a letter to the President of the United States, calling attention to what we considered the importance of guarding, by an adequate military force, the fords on the Potomac, and requesting authority to raise a sufficient number of volunteers in the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland for this purpose ; undertaking to do so, provided the Government would arm and equip them, and credit them to the respective quotas of these two States. A letter from the War Department, in reply, informed us that the authority requested could not be granted. I submit herewith a copy of that correspondence, and refer to it simply as one among other circumstances calculated to show that the organization, by the State, of a home force adequately armed and equipped, has become an undispensable necessity for home protection.

The General Assembly at its last session passed an Act providing for the organization and discipline of the Militia, which after making a few general provisions in the way of an outline of the subject, and repealing all the Militia Laws then

existing, authorized the Governor, by general and special orders, to make such rules and regulations on the subject as might be constitutional and necessary, and which rules and regulations were to have the force and effect of law. This in fact imposed upon the Executive the duty of preparing an entirely new Militia system, and after vainly endeavoring, in the midst of the other duties of the Department, to command the time required for such an undertaking, I appointed a committee of five gentlemen, one from each of the Congressional Districts of the State, to assist me in that work. These gentlemen, Dr. Thos. K. Carroll, Hon. Edwin H. Webster, Col. Charles E. Phelps, Grayson Eichelberger, Esq., and Hon. Alexander Randall, met me in the city of Baltimore, and after a studious examination of our former laws, and the most approved systems of other States, and after several weeks of diligent labor, compiled a new, and I think a very effective Militia system, which I adopted, and which was published and promulgated by a general order of the Adjutant General on the 1st of November last.

These rules and regulations will be laid before you, and I hope will command your approval; to insure, however, their efficiency and success, a liberal appropriation will in the first instance be required, for though there is reason to believe that the privilege of pecuniary commutation for Military service, which, subject to certain conditions and limitations is allowed in these orders, and other provisions therein for the payment of fines and penalties, will, when the system is once fairly inaugurated, be nearly sufficient to sustain it, yet to put it in operation, and especially to provide the arms and equipments immediately required, an adequate appropriation will be indispensably necessary.

I would also suggest the passage of an Act of Assembly adopting the rules and orders referred to as the Militia Law of the State; for though, by the Act of the last session the force of law is expressly given to such orders, it may, nevertheless, prevent cavil or dispute hereafter, if the system so prepared should, if approved by your honorable body, receive its express ratification.

The Act of 1864 under which these orders were prepared expires by its own limitation, on the first of March, 1866, and will require another Act to continue it in force.

I would also beg you to bear in mind the necessity of an appropriation to pay the committee above named for the services, to which I am so much indebted, in the production of these rules and orders.

ALIENS.

Some modification in the laws of the State on the subject of the right of Aliens to acquire and hold real property seems to be required. As that law at present exists, Aliens may take and hold lands and tenements by purchase or descent, provided they, within a specified time, declare their intention to become citizens, and subsequently and within a further time prescribed, are naturalized according to the laws of the United States. By a distinction, altogether technical, between freehold and leasehold interests in land, the spirit of this law is frequently evaded, and being construed as applicable only to estates in fee, Aliens may, and often do, acquire what is substantially the entire interest in large landed property, by subjecting it to a nominal ground rent, and still continue the subjects of a Foreign power, and as such claim their exemption from Military duty. This prohibition upon Aliens in relation to real estate ought either to be abolished altogether, or this frivolous distinction repudiated.

So far as concerns those of the age specified for Military service, I would recommend that they be allowed to hold either freehold or leasehold interests in land without requiring their naturalization under the laws of the United States, and that when the owners of property of this description they be considered as so far invested with the rights of citizenship as to subject them to some of its duties, so far at least as to require them to discharge their share of Militia service.

THE PUBLIC WORKS.

I have received no report of the operations of our chief line of internal improvements—the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—during the past year, but judging of them by the amount received at the Treasury on its account, that company continues to fulfill every expectation entertained of it, as a chief conduit of the trade of the State as well as one of the most important sources of her revenue.

During the last fiscal year the company has paid into the Treasury on account of capitation tax upon passengers over its Washington Branch the sum of $219,386.13, and for dividends on the stock of that Branch and the Main Stem the sum of $148,443.60, making the aggregate receipts of the State from that source during the year $367,829.73, or more than $57,000 above the largest amount ever before received in any year on similar account.

These results present not only a most satisfactory evidence of the efficient management of this important work, but go to show that any severance of the relations subsisting between it and the State, as apparently contemplated by a clause in the recently adopted Constitution, should not be too hastily consummated.

It appears from the books of the Comptroller of the Treasury, that the amount received from the Northern Central Rail Road during the year was $89,168.48, or less by the sum of $831.52 than the annuity which by its last engagement with the State it stipulated to pay. Upon inquiry at the Treasury Department for the reason of this deficit, I understand that this amount has been withheld by the Company upon the ground of a tax imposed, I believe upou incomes, by the State of Pennsylvania, and the Company has on that account made this deduction from the amount of the State's annuity. I regard this abatement as unauthorized by any fair construction of the mortgage given by that Company to secure this annuity, or of the Act of Assembly which required its execution ; on the contrary the Act of 1854, ch. 260, under which that mortgage was executed, only authorized the release of the State's previous interest in that road, on the express condition that the Company should secure by such a mortgage the annual payment to the State of $90,000, and required a stipulation therein assenting to a sale of the mortgaged property in case of a failure for three months, "*to pay the whole amount of the annuity* which may fall due in any one year." The Company has been informed by the Comptroller, as I understand, that the State insists upon the payment of the annuity without abatement, and I hope that upon reconsideration, it will perceive the justice of the demand, and by remitting the balance due will continue to maintain that faithful regard of its obligations to the State, that has heretofore distinguished it.

In my communication to the last General Assembly I called attention to the arrearages of interest and exchange due to the State from the Susqnehanna and Tide Water Canal Companies, and to the fact that the time limited for the payment of the principal due on the Bonds of these Companies to the State expired on the 1st of January, 1864.— The history of the financial connection between the State and these Companies, is briefly this: under the authority of the Act of 1838, ch. 416, State Bonds to the amount of one million of dollars were issued by the Treasury for the benefit of these Companies, payable in London, the interest semi-annually, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and the principal at the pleasure of the State at any time after the 1st of January, 1865. To indemnify the State for these liabilities, these Companies deposited with the Treasury as required by the Act, their corporate obligations, the principal of which was payable on the 1st January, 1864, and by which they pledged all their property and revenues to secure to the State the amount of the principal and interest which she had

stipulated to pay in London, agreeing to pay the interest ninety days before the periods when the State was required to pay it there, together with the difference of exchange between Baltimore and London. The State has of course provided for the payment of each half year's interest as it became due, and the Companies have from time to time made payments into the Treasury on these accounts, but which have been insufficient to meet the amounts paid by the State upon her bonds.

On the 1st January 1862, an adjustment was made under the authority of a previous Act of Assembly, between the officers of these Companies and the Comptroller of the Treasury, of the balance due from the Companies for interest and exchange; according to which this balance amounted on the 1st January, 1860, to $183,701.74; the Companies have continued to make payments since that time on account of accruing interest, which in ordinary times would probably have been sufficient to cover the amount of such interest and the exchange, but owing to the condition of the country and the cost of foreign exchange during the past three years, these annual payments have fallen considerably short of the amount the State has been obliged to pay during the same time upon her bonds in London; consequently the arrearages due from the Companies have been constantly increasing, and amount now as supposed to more than $300,000. I have had several personal interviews with the officers of these Companies, and they manifest an apparent anxiety to meet as far as possible their obligations to the State, and as one method of accomplishing it, they have made the following proposition: They offer to pay during the current year the whole amount of arrearages, reckoning the interest and exchange up to the time of the substitution hereinafter mentioned, and to provide and substitute for their obligations to the State, the Bonds of the U. S. Government, known as the Ten Forty Bonds, bearing an interest of five per cent., payable in gold, the State releasing the Companies' Bonds or assigning her interest therein as they may direct.

If the State deems it expedient not to redeem at present her own bonds, which, as I have said, became redeemable at her pleasure after the 1st January instant, then the substitution proposed by the Companies of the Government Bonds for their own, will enable the State to meet the payment of the interest that may hereafter accrue on her bonds in coin, provided the cost of transmitting the coin to London be borne by the Companies; but the principal question as to the expediency of accepting the Companies' proposition, seems to me to depend upon the view we may take of the time within

which the State's Bonds ought to be redeemed. If that redemption is to take place at once, or within some reasonable time hereafter, it is manifest that we can not realize from the Government Bonds, now worth about par in the market, half the amount required to provide for it; if on the contrary it is considered proper to postpone that redemption to a future period, say until the maturity of the Government Bonds, their proceeds would then be probably sufficient for the purpose.

I submit the whole question for your consideration; and in this connection I would remind you that the State's Bonds redeemable after 1st January, 1865, were provided with coupons running only to that period, and some provision is apparently necessary to enable their holders to receive the semi-annual interest justly due from January, 1865, until the principal of the bonds is actually paid.

No provision for that purpose however, should I think, make any modification in the character of the security, which should be still left as at present, redeemable at any time at the pleasure of the State.

I deem it proper further to suggest in this connection, that should you determine to accept the arrangement above proposed by the Companies, and pass an Act for that purpose, it should provide for another adjustment of the interest due from them. The Act of 1860, ch. 372, which authorized the adjustment of the arrearages above referred to, manifestly contemplated the *payment* of those arrearages when that adjustment should be made, or within a reasonable time thereafter, and with that expectation, if not on that condition, apparently authorized a remission of the interest on a large part of those arrearages which had been previously funded. Instead of those arrearages being paid however, no part thereof has been paid, but they have continued to increase as above stated, and under such circumstances it appears proper and just, that the authority now sought of you by these Companies should be coupled with a power to revise the entire account of interest and exchange.

I consider it my duty to direct your attention to the relations of the State to the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company, and the necessity of an immediate exertion towards realizing upon the investment which the State has in that work, the income to which she is manifestly entitled. The State subscribed and paid about three hundred thousand dollars to the stock of this Company, and has besides been annually paying large amounts on account of its debts; if she is ever to receive any thing in return, the time has come for exacting it.

By the terms of the Charter, the subscription on the part of the State to the stock of this Company, was not to be made until it entered into a covenant with the State to pay it semi-annually out of the profits a sum equal to six per cent. per annum, on the amount of such subscription, and until such profits should be sufficient for a dividend of that amount among all the Stockholders. By no subsequent legislation has the State, as I am aware, ever waived that priority, but by the Act of 1841 it was, except so far as concerned the creditors therein mentioned, re-asserted, and the Company was enjoined to pay over to the Treasurer of the State on the first days of June and December annually, the nett profits received during the preceding six months.

Nothing whatever as I am informed at the Treasury has been received there on that account during the last year, nor indeed in any preceding year with the exception of a single payment, and that I think the company afterwards alleged was made in mistake.

In view of the large number of passengers and the quantity of freight which has apparently passed over this road during the past two years, continuing obviously to increase to the present time, it is difficult to understand how its entire earnings have been absorbed. They have not, it would seem, been devoted to the payment of the liabilities of the company on the bonds heretofore issued by it to its creditors, for by what is perhaps the litteral but most unreasonable construction of the Act of 1841, ch. 168, and to which I called the attention of your predecessors, the payments on these bonds instead of being made as the whole spirit, and the language of one part of that Act requires, "out of the nett profits of the said company, and the profits which this State shall derive from the use of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Road," &c., have been annually made by the Treasury of the State, although in the receipt of nothing whatever on account of the profits of that company.

Such being the case, we are left to infer that the whole receipts of the company for the past year have been required to work the road, a state of things which, in view of the business done by it, is apparently so improbable as to demand some immediate investigation. By the terms of the charter the company is bound to furnish, on the oath of their President whenever required by the General Assembly, a full statement of their receipts and expenditures, and I think you should not only proceed to make this requisition, but should also authorize the institution of such legal proceedings as may elicit a full discovery of all the operations of the company, enforce

the payment of any balance in their hands, and procure a Judicial construction of that section of the Act of Assembly above mentioned, under which the revenues of the State, instead of the profits of the company, have been annually expended in payment of its debts.

THE OYSTER LAWS.

The Laws regulating the taking of oysters in the waters of the State give rise to frequent collisions with those engaged in that trade, and still continue to be a subject of litigation. A few months since several boats, which had been seized by the Sheriff of Anne Arundel county, for a violation of these laws, were taken afterwards from his custody under writs of repelvin, sued out by their owners, from the Circuit court of the United States, with the view, as I have understood, of raising the question of the constitutionality of these laws, and although this question is supposed to have been already determined by the courts of highest resort, I deemed it advisable on the request of the State's Attorney to employ counsel on the part of the State, and engaged the Hon. Alex. Randall to appear and defend the suits.

Several considerations induce me to submit to you the propriety of an entire change in the character of these laws. They at present prohibit the taking of oysters by any who are not residents of the State, and as the law has heretofore stood, the taking by any person whatever except by particular instruments allowed for the purpose. I am inclined to think that the effect of the Act of 1864, ch. 333, contrary probably to the intent of the Legislature, has abolished all prohibition on what is called dredging, and that no penalty could be now enforced for taking oysters in that manner. Be that, however, as it may, the penalty for a violation of the law in any case is the forfeiture of the vessel engaged in the taking, and every thing found on board of her at the time of her seizure. The importance which the oyster trade has attained, and the profits it realizes, present strong inducements to continue the prohibited traffic, and the extent of the penalty is such that even when the vessel is seized, a sympathy is excited for the owner, and a compromise is doubtless, in most cases, effected between him and the captor, and the former continues to pursue the same business, taking the chances of eluding another arrest, or of making another compromise with the next one who arrests him.

In this way the laws of the State fail almost entirely in their object in confining the trade in oysters to our own citizens or obliging them to pursue it in any particular manner.

I have endeavored but have been unable to procure in time

for this communication, some statistical information on the subject of this trade that would enable you to form a proper idea of its magnitude; I am satisfied, however, that it greatly exceeds in extent and importance any estimate that one casually adverting to the subject would be likely to make. The difficulties to which I have referred in the execution of existing laws, as well as the obvious propriety of making all the resources of the State contribute a fair proportion of the revenue she requires, have suggested the expediency of substituting for these laws others that shall by a moderate tax on all oysters taken from the waters of the State to market, introduce a policy far more advantageous than any we have yet attempted to establish in the premises.

The recent withdrawal from the operation of our tax laws of a valuable portion of its taxable property, to say nothing of the extraordinary demands upon the Treasury made necessary by Military operations, admonish us to suffer no product of the State as profitable as that to which I refer, to escape taxation altogether, whilst all her other productions bear their full share of such burdens. The justice of such an imposition can indeed be scarcely questioned, and whilst a moderate tax of, say one or two cents per bushel upon all oysters taken in the waters of the State and carried to market, would produce a very large revenue, a provision to that effect would in my opinion be very cheerfully accepted by those engaged in the trade, in lieu of the policy we have heretofore pursued.

This tax, so far as concerns the oysters taken to a market within the State, could be very easily collected by proper officers in the port to which they are taken, and the only practical difficulty connected with its collection would be found in the case of vessels bound to ports outside the State, but arrangments may I think be made to enforce this, and if the tax is of the moderate amount suggested and any reasonable opportunity is afforded to the owners of such vessels to pay it, with a heavy forfeiture still imposed, on their failing to do so, they would not be likely to incur the risk of such forfeiture for the chance of escaping so moderate a duty upon their cargo.

I submit the subject and its details to your consideration merely repeating what I have already suggested, that our present laws seem to fail in the object they contemplate, and that the trade in the oysters of the Chesapeake has become one of the most important and valuable of the State, and justice would require that it should furnish a reasonable contribution towards the State's expenses.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

I transmit herewith extracts from the Executive Records showing the number, names, &c., of the State beneficiaries during the past year in the Institutions for the tuition of the Blind, and the Deaf and Dumb. The annual appropriation for the former is $6000, and the amount allowed for each pupil is $200. Whilst for the Deaf and Dumb the amount annually appropriated is $5000, and the amount for each beneficiary is limited to $160.

It is difficult to perceive any good reason for this discrimination; the sum allowed in the latter case is manifestly insufficient for the maintenance of these pupils, looking to the large increase in the cost of all the necessaries of life. I was notified by the President of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in the course of the year 1863, that the charge for the support of their pupils had been raised on the 1st of March of that year to $180, and I have since learned that a further increase has become necessary. I am also informed more recently that the Columbia Institution, where the greater part of our beneficiaries are at present, would be obliged to increase its charge to $200 per annum.

I called the attention of your predecessors to some of these circumstances, and requested that a corresponding change might be made in the amount allowed by our law, and authority be given to pay the Pennsylvania Institution the arrearages accrued since the increase in their rates took place; the necessary provision however seems to have been overlooked, and the amount to be expended in the case of the Deaf and Dumb is still limited to $160 per annum for each pupil. I respectfully urge upon you the necessity of increasing it to $200—the amount allowed for the Blind—and as there has been for some years past a surplus each year of the amount appropriated, if authority is given to draw on the Treasury to the extent of these unexpended balances, the additional amount required can probably be commanded without a further increase in the annual amount appropriated.

I have not been furnished with a report for the past year of the Trustees of the State Insane Asylum; it is, as I understand about being prepared, and will, I have no doubt, be shortly submitted to you. I learn however that no part of the appropriation made by the last General Assembly for the completion of the buildings of the Asylum has yet been used; the Trustees as I am informed, in view of the large increase in the cost of labor and materials, and having a proper regard to an economical use of the fund appropriated, determined to

suspend for a while their work upon the Institution, in the hope that a favorable change in financial affairs would enable them to complete it more advantageously. This determination, you will I think approve, especially as a prudent regard to economy in such cases, is too frequently overlooked by those intrusted with the disbursement of public funds.

I have not yet received, but you probably shortly will, the reports of the other charitable institutions patronized by the State or in which she takes an interest.

MARYLAND PENITENTIARY.

You will receive herewith the Annual Report of the Directors of the Penitentiary for the year ending 30th November last, which presents a most satisfactory exhibit of its operations, more especially as regards its financial condition. It is out of debt and has a balance of available resources to the amount of $5,118.22; these facts connected with the assurance that the report contains, that no special appropriation will be asked of you for the present year, authorize the belief that the time has at length arrived when the Institution may be regarded as able to sustain itself. This result has been reached in a great measure by the change in the system of labor lately introduced, and by the care and attention of the Directors to the affairs of the Institution. Their immediate superintendance of all its important operations, and their personal attention to the purchase of its provisions and supplies, governed by a due regard to economy as well as the reasonable comfort of the prisoners, have contributed largely to its present success. I would unite in the recommendation which the report contains that some authority be conferred upon the board to modify within certain limits the punishment of the convicts by allowing a monthly deduction of a few days to be made from the term of each prisoner's confinement, who at the end of the month shall have entitled himself to such deduction by his exemplary conduct.

This plan appears to have been introduced into several of the Eastern Penitentiaries with marked success; the Warden quotes as you will see in his report, very strong testimony in its behalf, given by the officers of the State Prison of New Hampshire, and I find in the Report of the Inspectors of the Massachusetts State Prison for 1858, an equally emphatic approval of the system. When referring to the improved condition of the Institution, they attribute that improvement, to use their own language, "in no small degree to the law of 1857 which virtually secures a small monthly commutation of sentence for continued good conduct." The experiment seems

to me well worth a trial, and I hope that the recommendation of the Board, may meet your approval.

I would also bring to your notice the necessity of a provision which has been at various times suggested to your predecessors, by which lunatic or insane persons confined in the Penitentiary may be transferred to some Asylum better suited to their condition.

This is not only due to this unfortunate class, but demanded by the interests of the Institution and the safety of its inmates; the Penitentiary is not provided with the means of taking care of such convicts; five of this description, as appears by the Warden's Report, are now confined there and one of them killed a fellow convict during the year as mentioned in the same Report.

If a party convicted of an offence, is found by the jury convicting him to be then insane, he is required by existing laws to be sent by the Court to the Alms House of the county to which he belonged at the time of the offence committed, or if he is possessed of property sufficient for his support in some Hospital or Asylum, he is provided for in such an Institution. I can perceive no good reason why these provisions should not be made to apply as well to those whose insanity is developed after conviction, as to others in that condition at the time of trial; a jury might still be empanneled and authorized to inquire into such cases, or a better arrangement still to meet the requirements of the case, would be afforded by the appointment of a permanent committee with authority to examine into the condition of the convict, and if found insane or lunatic, to dispose of him as the Courts are now authorized to do on the finding of the jury who try him.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A complete list of the births, marriages and deaths, occurring in the State is a record of much interest and importance long needed, and for which, by a clause in the present Constitution you are required to make provision; I commend it to your early attention.

Another Constitutional duty imposed upon you by that instrument, which I presume you will not overlook, is to require by law the Superintendents and Teachers of Public Schools, Jurors and Attorneys at Law, Officers of Corporations, &c., to take the oath of allegiance prescribed in the first article of the Constitution to be taken by those elected or appointed to office. Some of the elected or appointed officers referred to in that article exercise in their official func-

tions but little influence politically or morally, compared with that exerted by many of those above enumerated, and it would be difficult to justify the discrimination by which the oath in question should be administered to the former, and the latter be exempt from its operation.

The Inspector General of grain informs me that a practice prevails to some extent with some of the Captains of vessels bringing grain to market, which occasions unnecessary delay and trouble to the Inspector in weighing it, and which I scarcely think is permissible under a proper construction of the Act of 1864, on the subject. By the practice referred to, as I understand it, the grain is sometimes sold and delivered, before being reported to the Inspector, who is then obliged to follow it to the premises of the purchaser before he can weigh it. Such a course could not have been contemplated by the Act referred to, which in requiring as it does, the Inspector "to weigh all grain within at least two hours after the same is reported," must have looked to the performance of that duty, either on the vessel or some adjacent wharf. To remove all doubt on the subject, I would suggest the propriety of an explanatory act, more explicitly designating the place, where the required duty is to be performed.

The Act of 1864, ch. 374, making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1865, will require certain modifications, by which the amounts appropriated to sundry officers shall conform to the alterations in their salaries made by the present Constitution.

An account of the disbursements from the Executive contingent fund for the past year, is herewith submitted, and the vouchers therein referred to await the inspection of the committee you may appoint to examine them.

Before the meeting of the next General Assembly, my term of office will have expired, and in closing this my last communication of the kind to the representatives ot the people, I would reiterate my profound acknowledgments for the trust with which they have honored me, and express my grateful sense of the support and encouragement, which, generally speaking I have received at their hands whilst endeavoring to discharge its duties; that I have not been able to discharge them to the satisfaction of all, I am well aware, but all will, I think, admit that these duties have been not unfrequently embarrassed with delicate questions, upon the solution of which no light was reflected from any precedent of the past.

If in endeavoring to solve them, I have differed with

others, whose opinions were entitled to respect, causing me at times to hesitate in the correctness of my own, I have never at least hesitated in the object by which I sought to be guided, and whilst striving to discharge my constitutional obligations, have kept steadily in view two considerations inseparably interwoven, and surpassing all others in importance—the salvation of the Union and the prosperity and peace of our own State.

A. W. BRADFORD.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Annapolis, Jan'y 4th, 1865.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

JANUARY 5th, 1865.

Read and 1,000 copies ordered to be printed.

DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

TO THE

Legislature of Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS:
RICHARD P. BAYLY, PRINTER.

1865.

AN ACT

TO PROVIDE FOR THE

ORGANIZATION AND DISCIPLINE

OF THE

MILITIA.

1864, Chap. 284.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the Governor, as commander-in-chief, is hereby authorized to enroll and organize the militia of this State into companies, regiments, and brigades, and by general and special orders to make such rules and regulations for their control, discipline, armament and equipment, as may be constitutional and necessary, which rules and regulations shall, as far as practicable, conform to the laws and regulations governing the organization of the United States volunteer forces, their discipline, equipment, armament and officers; and which rules and regulations shall have the force of law; and Article sixty-three, Code of Public General Laws, and sections six hundred and fifty-two to seven hundred and seventy inclusive, Article four, Code of Public Local Laws, and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith, are repealed.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That all able bodied white male citizens of this State between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, and not exempt by the laws of the United States, (excepting however all persons in the army or navy of the United States,) shall be subject to military duty.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the rolls of the militia prepared by commissioners appointed by the Governor in the several counties and Baltimore city, under the order of the War Department for the draft of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall be taken and considered to be the rolls of the militia of the State under this act until a new enrollment shall be ordered by the Governor, but the Governor may prescribe any rules in his judgment necessary to exclude disloyal persons from bearing arms.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the staff of the militia of this State shall consist of one adjutant general with the rank of brigadier general, who, until otherwise ordered by the

Governor, shall act as paymaster general, inspector general, and judge advocate general, one commissary general, one quartermaster general, and one surgeon general, each with the rank of colonel; all of whom shall be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or by the Governor during the recess of the Senate, and hold their commissions during his pleasure; and they shall each give a bond to the State in such sum and with such sureties as shall be approved by the Governor.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That the duties of the adjutant general shall be as follows, to wit: He shall issue, sign and transmit all general orders of the commander-in-chief to the several officers of the militia, and shall keep a record of all general and special orders and regulations, and cause the same to be published when directed; he shall enter of record a description of the brigades, regiments and companies which may hereafter be formed, and every alteration thereof, as well as of the volunteer forces which are now or may hereafter be in the service of the United States, showing the name, rank, date of commission, office and residence of each, and the number and date, and shall revise said roster annually, and correct the same; he shall make out and issue all commissions and discharges directed by the commander-in-chief; he shall prepare and provide the necessary rosters, books of record, forms, blanks for commissions, discharges, returns and other papers required under the act at the expense of the State, and distribute the same to the officers of the regiments and companies entitled to them upon requisition therefor; he shall be charged with all the correspondence between the commander-in-chief and officers of the several States and Territories, the Secretary of War, the adjutant general of the army and other persons in official stations, on the subject of military affairs, and keep a record of such correspondence; he shall annually make a return in triplicate of all the militia of the State, which shall include the volunteer forces now, or at any time hereafter, in the service of the United States, one copy whereof he shall deliver to the commander-in-chief, on or before the first day of January, one copy shall be transmitted to the adjutant general of the United States army, on or before the first day of February thereafter, and one copy shall be filed in his office; he shall perform all the duties of quartermaster, commissary and surgeon general until the commander-in-chief shall deem it best for the public service to appoint those officers; he shall receive and file all returns made to him according to law and regulation, and annually make a detailed report thereof to the commander-in-chief, and perform such other duties as may properly belong to his office, or which may be enjoined upon him by the commander-in-chief; he shall act as inspector general, visit the Arsenals and examine

the military property and things therein deposited; it shall be his duty to inquire and determine whether the regulations respecting their preservation and safe keeping are duly observed; to inspect every branch of the Military service of the State, to attend all camps of instruction and other camps when ordered by the commander-in-chief, and to perform such other duties appertaining to his office as may be enjoined upon him by the regulations of the commander-in-chief.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted*, That the Governor be and he is hereby fully authorized and empowered to prescribe by such further rules and regulations such other duties to the adjutant general as he may deem necessary and proper.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted*, That the business of the qnartermaster, commissary and surgeon general's departments, when organized as hereinafter directed, shall be transacted and the accounts kept and made out in the same manner, as near as may be, as is required by the system and regulations governing similar departments in the army of the United States; accounts current of all transactions therein with proper vouchers shall be rendered by them quarterly to the commander-in-chief.

Sec. 8. *And be it enacted*, That the Governor is hereby authorized and empowered to organize in his discretion the said staff departments, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint chiefs to each, who shall hold their commission during his pleasure, and to prescribe by rules and regulations the duties to be performed by the said chiefs of department, which shall, as far as may be, conform to those which are prescribed for the government of similar departments in the army of the United States; and he is also authorized and empowered to appoint such number of aids-de-camp as in his judgment may be necessary to enable him to discharge his duties as commander-in-chief; he shall also have authority to appoint and commission such assistant adjutants general with the rank of major, and not to exceed four in number, and such other officers and clerks as may be necessary in his judgment to give efficiency to the organization of said several departments.

Sec. 9. *And be it enacted*, That the commander-in-chief shall prescribe such rules, orders and regulations for the distribution of arms, accoutrements, ammunition and military stores to the militia as he may deem proper, as also for the safe keeping and return of all such arms and accoutrements.

Sec. 10. *And be it enacted*, That in case of war, rebellion, insurrection or threatened invasion of this or any neighboring State, the commender-in-chief is hereby authorized to order out for actual service, either for calling for volunteers by draft or otherwise, as many of the militia not exceeding ten

thousand men as the exigency may in his judgment require, and said militia when so ordered to prepare for actual service shall be organized, officered, armed and equipped in pursuance of the laws and regulations governing the United States volunteer forces; and the commander-in-chief is hereby vested with the full power and authority to make all needful rules and regulations in the premises.

SEC. 11. *And be it enacted*, That the militia accepted by the Governor and all officers thereof, and staff officers when called into actual service, shall be entitled to such pay and emoluments as are, or shall be allowed to the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates in the United States army from the time of their acceptance as tooops of the State.

SEC. 12. *And be it enacted*, That the salaries of the several department officers shall be as follows, to wit: the adjutant general shall receive, so long as he discharges the duties of quartermaster general, inspector general and commissary general, as herein before provided, the pay of two thousand dollars per annum payable as heretofore; the aids-de-camp to the Governor shall rank as lieutenant colonel, but shall not be entitled to any compensation or allowances except for their expenses when employed on special service, and shall hold their commissions at the pleasure of the Governor.

SEC. 13. *And be it enacted*, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to enable the Governor to carry into effect the several provisions of this act, and he is hereby fully authorized to apply the said fund in such manner as will in his judgment best effectuate the several purposes of this Act.

SEC. 14. *And be it enacted*, That in all cases of emergency, where money may be wanted to organize, furnish or supply the militia of this State who may be called into active service, the Governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for such sum or sums of money not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, and to dispose of it in such manner as the exigency of the case may require, and at the next meeting of the general assembly thereafter, make a full statement of the amount drawn under the provision of this section and the manner of its disbursement.

SEC. 15. *And be it enacted*, That should the President of the United States at any time make a requisition for part of the militia of this State for the public service, the adjutant general shall take the most prompt and efficacious measures for supplying the number of men required, for providing them with all necessary arms, equipments, ammunition and provisions, and for having them marched to the place or places of rendezvous, and shall call them by brigades, regiments or

companies, as directed by the commander-in-chief, who is hereby authorized to make all such rules and regulations as may be necessary to facilitate the prompt organization, equipment and transfer of said troops into the United States service.

SEC. 16. *And be it enacted*, That the commander-in-chief in conjunction with the staff of the militia of this State, is hereby authorized to establish in their discretion camps of instruction in different sections of the State for the accommodation and instruction of State troops, and the Governor shall appoint suitable officers or drill masters with the rank and pay of captain, whose duty it shall be to instruct said troops in the military art.

SEC. 17. *And be it enacted*, That all officers of the militia, commissioned and non-commissioned, shall take in such manner as the Governor may direct, the following oath or affirmation before they shall receive their commission or be qualified to act: I do swear, or affirm, that I have not borne arms against the United States, nor given any aid or countenance, sympathy or support to the men now in arms against the United States, calling themselves the Confederated States of America, and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States, and support the Constitution, laws and Government of the United States, any law or ordinance of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; that I will to the best of my ability defend the Union of the United States, and never allow the separation of the same or the destruction of the Government of the United States under any circumstances, if in my power to prevent it, so help me God.

SEC. 18. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage, and shall continue in force until the first day of March eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

GENERAL HEAD QUARTERS,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 35.

ANNAPOLIS, *Nov.* 1*st*, 1864.

In pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "An act to provide for the organization and discipline of the Militia," passed at January session, 1864, chapter 284, and hereto prefixed, the militia of this State shall be forthwith enrolled and organized as herein provided, and shall be subject to the rules and regulations herein established.

SECT. 1.—The State is hereby divided into fifty-five military districts, as follows, to wit:

MILITARY DISTRICTS.

SECT. 2.—1. The 1st, 2d, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th election districts of Worcester county shall constitute the first military district.

2. The 3d, 4th, 9th and 10th election districts of Worcester county shall constitute the second military district.

3. The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 7th, 9th, 10th and 13th election districts of Somerset county shall constitute the third military district.

4. The 5th, 6th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 14th and 15th election districts of Somerset county shall constitute the fourth military district.

5. Dorchester county shall constitute the fifth military district.

6. Talbot county shall constitute the sixth military district.

7. Caroline county shall constitute the seventh military district.

8. Queen Anne's county shall constitute the eighth military district.

9. Kent county shall constitute the ninth military district.

10. The 1st, 2d, 3d and 5th election districts of Cecil county shall constitute the tenth military district.

11. The 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th election districts of Cecil county shall constitute the eleventh military district.

12. The 1st, 3d and 4th election districts of Harford county shall constitute the twelfth military district.

13. The 2d, 5th and 6th election districts of Harford county shall constitute the thirteenth military district.

14. The 1st, 2d, 4th and 13th election districts of Baltimore county shall constitute the fourteenth military district.

15. The 3d and 9th election districts of Baltimore county shall constitute the fifteenth military district.

16. The 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th election districts of Baltimore county shall constitute the sixteenth military district.

17. The 10th, 11th and 12th election districts of Baltimore county shall constitute the seventeenth military district.

The several wards of Baltimore city shall each constitute one military district, as follows:

18. The 1st ward shall constitute the eighteenth.
19. " 2d " " " " nineteenth.
20. " 3d " " " " twentieth.
21. " 4th " " " " twenty-first.
22. " 5th " " " " twenty-second.
23. " 6th " " " " twenty-third.
24. " 7th " " " " twenty-fourth.
25. " 8th " " " " twenty-fifth.
26. " 9th " " " " twenty-sixth.
27. " 10th " " " " twenty-seventh.
28. " 11th " " " " twenty-eighth.
29. " 12th " " " " twenty-ninth.
30. " 13th " " " " thirtieth.
31. " 14th " " " " thirty-first.
32. " 15th " " " " thirty-second.
33. " 16th " " " " thirty-third.
34. " 17th " " " " thirty-fourth.
35. " 18th " " " " thirty-fifth.
36. " 19th " " " " thirty-sixth.
37. " 20th " " " " thirty-seventh.

38. " The counties of Anne Arundel and Calvert shall together constitute the thirty-eighth military district.

39. The county of St. Mary's shall constitute the thirty-ninth military district.

40. Charles county shall constitute the fortieth military district.

41. Prince George's county shall constitute the forty-first military district.

42. Montgomery county shall constitute the forty-second military district.

43. Howard county shall constitute the forty-third military district.

44. The 1st, 2d, 3d, 10th and 11th election districts of Carroll county shall constitute the forty-fourth military district.

45. The 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th election districts of Carroll county shall constitute the forty-fifth military district.

46. The 1st, 2d and 7th election districts of Frederick county shall constitute the forty-sixth military district.

47. The 8th, 9th, 11th, 13th and 17th election districts of Frederick county shall constitute the forty-seventh military district.

48. The 3d, 6th, 12th, 14th and 16th election districts of Frederick county shall constitute the forty-eighth military district.

49. The 4th, 5th, 10th and 15th election districts of Frederick county shall constitute the forty-ninth military district.

50. The 3d, 7th, 9th, 10th and 14th election districts of Washington county shall constitute the fiftieth military district.

51. The 1st, 6th, 8th, 11th and 12th election districts of Washington county shall constitute the fifty-first military district.

52. The 2d, 4th, 5th, 13th and 15th election districts of Washington county shall constitute the fifty-second military district.

53. The 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 13th election districts of Allegany county shall constitute the fifty-third military district.

54. The 4th, 5th, 12th and 16th election districts of Allegany county shall constitute the fifty-fourth military district.

55. The 1st, 2d, 3d, 10th, 11th, 14th and 15th election districts of Allegany county shall constitute the fifty-fifth military district.

Company and Regimental Districts.

SECT. 3.– Whenever it may become necessary to organize the reserve militia as hereinafter provided, the military districts above mentioned,—which may be then designated the *regimental* districts—may for the purpose of facilitating said organization, be subdivded into as many *company* districts as the commander-in-chief may think necessary, and said military districts, will, unless otherwise ordered, be combined into brigade districts as follows, to wit:

Brigade Districts.

SECT.—1. The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th regimental districts shall constitute the First brigade district. (Worcester, Somerset, Dorchester and Talbot counties.)

2. The 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th regimental districts shall constitute the second brigade district. (Caroline, Kent, Queen Anne's and Cecil counties.)

3. The 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th regimental districts shall constitute the third brigade district. (Harford and Baltimore counties.)

4. The 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 23d, 23d and 24th regimental districts shall constitute the fourth brigade district. (First seven wards of Baltimore city.)

5. The 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st regimental districts shall constitute the fifth brigade district. (Baltimore city, from ward number 8 to number 14 inclusive.)

6. The 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th and 37th regimental districts shall constitute the sixth brigade district. (Baltimore city, from ward number 15 to number 20 inclusive.)

7. The 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d and 43d regimental districts shall constitute the seventh brigade district. (Counties of Anne Arundel, Calvert, St. Mary's, Charles, Prince George's, Montgomery and Howard.)

8. The 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th and 49th regimental districts shall constitute the eighth brigade district. (Counties of Carroll and Frederick.)

9. The 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th and 55th regimental districts shall constitute the ninth brigade district. (Counties of Washington and Allegany.)

Division Districts.

SECT. 5.—Whenever it may be necessary to combine two or more of the aforegoing brigade districts with the view of an organization into divisions, the commander-in-chief will make such combinations of said brigade districts for that purpose, as he may consider expedient.

DISTRICT COMMANDANTS.

SECT. 6.—There shall be appointed by the Governor, in and for each of said military districts, a commandant of militia, who shall have the rank of a captain of infantry, and for the time he may be actually employed in the discharge of the duties of his office, as hereinafter provided, shall be entitled to receive compensation at the rate of four dollars per day, whose duty it shall be to superintend the enrollment of the militia, the organization of the National Guard within his military district, as hereinafter provided, and the instruction of the same in the military art.

SECT. 7.—The district commandant shall also be the paymaster and custodiary of the military fund of his district, as hereinafter mentioned, and as such shall enter into bond, in such penalty and with such security as the Governor shall prescribe and approve, conditioned for the safe keeping and faithful disbursement of said fund, for which he shall be entitled to receive as an additional compensation, an allowance of five per centum on such amount as he may receive.

He shall have the general superintendence, instruction and command of the unorganized militia of his district, as also of the several organized companies therein, until the same are incorporated into some regimental or battalion organization.

SECT. 8.—As soon as the organization of the National Guard shall be completed, the number of district commandants will be reduced by relieving from time to time such as may be conveniently dispensed with, and by assigning their districts to the charge of such commandants of adjacent districts as may be directed by the commander-in-chief, and in that case, provision shall be made to supply their place upon the board of exemption.

THE ENROLLMENT OF THE MILITIA.

SECT. 9.—Every citizen who, under the provisions of the law of this State, is subject to military duty, shall be enrolled in the military district in which he resides, which enrollment shall be made under the superintendence of the several district commandants in each military district of the State, between the first day of January and the first day of March, every second year, commencing with the year 1866, until which time the enrollment recently made under the direction of the Governor, shall be deemed and taken as the proper enrollment of the State militia, and the commandants may from time to time revise and correct the enrollment. And to aid in making the enrollment the commandants may, subject to the approval of the commander-in-chief, appoint such a number of enrolling officers as may be necessary, who shall be allowed the sum of three dollars per day for the time actually employed by them; accounts for which shall be

made out by each of said enrolling officers, with an affidavit of the truth thereof annexed, and be approved by the respective commandants and forwarded to the paymaster general, for approval and settlement.

Enrollment Lists to be Transmitted.

SECT. 10.—It shall be the duty of the commandant of the militia in each military district to return to the clerk's office of the Circuit Court of the county within which such military district may be situated, or where said district is composed of more than one county, then to such county as may be the residence of the persons so enrolled, or to the clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore city, where the persons enrolled reside in said city, an alphabetical list properly certified of the persons so enrolled in each of said military districts, or parts of districts, were the same is composed of more than one county, on or before the first day of April next succeeding the enrollment so made, and at the same time to transmit another copy of said enrollment to the adjutant general.

Notice of Enrollment.

SECT. 11.—Immediately on returning the enrollment to said clerk's office, it shall be the duty of each commandant to give notice that he has so returned the same, by advertisement published once a week for three weeks in all the newspapers printed in said counties respectively, or in the case of Baltimore city in three daily papers published in said city, daily for one week. And where no paper is printed in the county, then he shall give notice in two other papers of the State of the largest circulation in such county, and the filing of said list of enrolled men in said clerk's office, and the publication of such a notice shall be deemed and taken as against all persons so enrolled as due notice of their enrollment. And in said notice he shall also warn all concerned that unless they procure exemption from the board of exemption, as hereinafter provided, they will be required either to join the National Guard, within their respective districts on or before the first day of June ensuing, or to pay to said commandant, on or before that day the annual commutation hereinafter mentioned, or on failure to do so, that the payment of the same will be enforced in the manner herein authorized.

Penalty for Refusing Information.

SECT. 12.—Every resident of the State shall, when called on by the proper officer, give all information in his possession relative to the liability of himself or any other person to be enrolled under the militia law of the State, and every person refusing to give such information as aforesaid, shall be liable to a fine of not less than five dollars, nor more than twenty-five dollars, to be collected in the mode, and applied to the purposes hereinafter provided.

BOARD OF EXEMPTION.

SECT. 13.—There shall be established in each of said military districts a board of exemption, to be composed of the district commandant, and examining surgeon, to be appointed by the Governor, and the captain of the volunteer company senior in rank in said district, or in case no such company is at the time organized in the district, then said commandant and surgeon to select the third member of said board, who shall meet on the first Monday in May, in every year, and continue in session for two weeks from that day, if required, and at such other times as the commander-in-chief may appoint, for the purpose of hearing applications from all included in said enrollment, who shall claim exemption on any account whatever. The district commandant of militia shall be the presiding officer of said board, and shall give the same kind and length of notice of the time, place and object of the meeting of said board as hereinbefore required to be given of the return of the enrollment list.

Time and Mode of Exemptions.

SECT. 14.—All claims for exemption on the part of persons enrolled in each military district shall be made to the board of exemption at its annual sessions aforesaid. Said claims shall be filed in writing, and shall distinctly state the cause on account of which exemption is claimed, and shall be verified by the oath of the applicant; and the board shall have authority to examine either the applicant or any witness on oath touching the subject embraced in his application for exemption.

Fee.

SECT. 15.—Every application for exemption shall be accompanied by the payment of a fee of one dollar, which shall in all cases be a pre-requisite to the hearing of any claim for exemption for any cause whatever. Such fees shall be received and accounted for by the several district commandants as part of the military fund.

Certificate of Exemption.

SECT. 16.—If said board shall determine that the party so applying is entitled to exemption, a certificate to that effect shall be issued by it to him, and his name shall be stricken from the enrollment list; and any person enrolled who shall fail to present to the board a claim for exemption during its annual session, or whose claim being presented shall be disallowed by the board, shall be held liable for militia duty during the year, or until the board shall next assemble and grant him exemption.

Report of Proceedings.

SECT. 17.—The board of exemption shall, at the end of

each session, return a full report of its proceedings, authenticated by the signature of each member thereof, to the adjutant general, containing a statement of the names of all applicants for exemption, and of all exempted, with the causes of such exemption, and an account of all fees received.

Compensation.

SECT. 18.—The compensation of the district commandant shall be as hereinbefore provided. For his professional services as a member of the board, the examining surgeon shall receive a compensation of five dollars, and the third member of said board shall receive a compensation of four dollars for each day they may be respectively employed in attendance upon the same, to be paid out of the military fund.

Penalty for Offering or Receiving Bribe.

SECT. 19.—Any member of said board of exemption who shall, directly or indirectly, ask or receive any fee or gratuity other than that herein prescribed for considering or acting upon any claim for exemption; and any applicant for exemption who shall, directly or indirectly, offer any such fee or gratuity, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and by imprisonment for not less than five nor more than twenty days, in the discretion of a court martial.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR 1864—5.

SECT. 20.—A copy of the enrollment hereinbefore referred to as recently made by order of the Governor shall be deposited by the adjutant general in the clerk's offices of the Circuit Courts of the several counties, and the Superior Court of Baltimore city, as hereinbefore provided for the enrollments generally, on or before the first day of December next, and said officer shall at the same time give notice thereof in the same manner and of the same purport, as provided in the 11th section, except that the enrolled men shall be therein warned for the year 1865, to join some volunteer company or pay commutation, as hereinafter provided, on or before the first day of March, in that year, and the same proceedings will be had after that day to collect said commutation, as hereinafter provided, and the said boards of exemption shall for that year assemble on the first Monday in January, 1865, instead of the first Monday in May, as herein directed for subsequent years. (V. Sect. 205.)

MILITARY FUND.

SECT. 21.—To provide the means of meeting the expenses necessarily incurred in the organization and discipline of the militia, a district military fund is hereby established in each of the several military districts, under the control of the respective district commandants, and a general military fund

for the State at large, under the control of the paymaster general of the State.

District Fund.

SECT. 22.—The district military fund shall consist of the fund arising from the payment of commutations, as hereinafter provided, of fees paid by applicants for exemption, and all fines, penalties and forfeitures collected by the several commandants.

State Fund.

SECT. 23.—The general military fund of the State, shall consist of the balances in the hands of the several district commandants, after the payment of such expenses incidental to the respective districts as are herein provided to be paid therefrom, and which shall be remitted from time to time by said district commandants to the paymaster general, as hereinafter provided, as well as any fund which may accrue from all sources not herein enumerated. (V. Sect. 169.)

CLASSIFICATION OF THE MILITIA.

SECT. 24.—The militia of the State shall be divided into two classes. The first class or the active militia shall be called "*The Maryland National Guard*," and shall consist of the volunteer militia force, and such as may be drafted into that force, as hereinafter provided, for the purpose of raising it to the number required; and in case of war, invasion, insurrection or riots, or the reasonable apprehension of such dangers, shall be first called into service, unless the commander-in-chief shall otherwise order. The second class or the *Reserve Militia* shall be called out, either in whole or in part, only when the public safety is from the causes aforesaid, so imminently endangered as to require, in the opinion of the commander-in-chief, a larger force than the National Guard can immediately supply.

COMMUTATION.

SECT. 25.—Every person enrolled in the militia, and not exempted, as hereinbefore provided, is required either to join the National Guard within his district as a volunteer, or to pay to the district commandant the sum of ten dollars,—the payment of which amount shall exempt him for one year from the date of said payment from all military duty, subject however, to a call for the reserve militia, rendered necessary as aforesaid by extraordinary peril, and subject also to his liability to draft as aforesaid, to fill the ranks of the volunteers; in either of which cases should a person who has so paid an annual commutation, appear and render the service required within the year for which he has paid commutation, the amount so paid shall be returned to him, provided the payment is made not less than sixty days before the call is made, or the draft ordered.

Commutation Certificate.

SECT. 26.—Upon payment of said annual commutation, the party paying the same shall receive from the district commandant a receipt and certificate of exemption, blank forms of which, countersigned by the paymaster general, shall be furnished by the latter to the several commandants, and the production of which by the party shall be the legal evidence of his said payment.

Payment to be Enforced—How.

SECT. 27.—Should any person enrolled, and not exempted, refuse or fail either to volunteer into the National Guard, or to pay said commutation before the first day of March, 1865, or before the first day of June of each year thereafter, as aforesaid, after notice given as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of said commandant of the district in which such enrolled person resides, immediately thereafter to enforce collection thereof, and, either in person, or by a collector for that purpose appointed, to proceed to collect the same by distress in the same manner that rents are collected, and in such cases fifty per cent., by way of penalty, shall be added to the amount of commutation so collected. The collectors shall receive the same costs that are paid for like services in case of distress for rent to the constable or bailiff, and be entitled also to commissions at the rate of ten per centum on the amount collected. (V. Sect. 209.)

NATIONAL GUARD—ORGANIZATION.

SECT. 28.—The organization of the National Guard shall, when not otherwise herein provided, conform in the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, and in the system of discipline and exercise, with the laws of the United States and its army rules and regulations as established for the organization of the volunteer force called into its service.

Infantry.

SECT. 29.—To each regiment of infantry, there shall be one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, and one major, one adjutant, and one quarter master, each with the rank of first lieutenant, one surgeon, with the rank of major, two assistant-surgeons, each with the rank of first lieutenant, and one chaplain.

The above named officers shall compose the field and staff of a full regiment.

To each regiment of infantry there shall also be one sergeant major, one quarter master sergeant, one commissary sergeant and one hospital steward, who shall compose its non-commissioned staff.

Each regiment of infantry shall consist of ten companies, each company to consist of one captain, one first lieutenant,

one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, one wagoner, and not less than sixty-four, nor more than eighty-two privates.

Cavalry.

SECT. 30.—To each regiment of cavalry, there shall be one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, three majors, one surgeon, with the rank of major, two assistant surgeons, with the rank of first lieutenant, one veterinary surgeon, with the rank of sergeant major, one adjutant, one quarter master, one commissary of subsistence, each with the rank of first lieutenant, one chaplain, one sergeant major, one quarter master sergeant, one commissary sergeant, two hospital stewards, one saddler sergeant, one chief trumpeter, and twelve companies or troops.

Each company of cavalry shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quarter master sergeant, one commissary sergeant, five sergeant, eight corporals, two trumpeters, two farriers, one saddler, one wagoner, and not less than sixty, nor more than seventy-eight privates.

Artillery.

SECT. 31.—To each regiment of artillery, there shall be one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major to every four companies or batteries, one adjutant, and one quarter master, each with the rank of first lieutenant, one chaplain, one sergeant major, one quarter master sergeant, one commissary sergeant, one hopital steward, and twelve companies or batteries.

To each battery of light artillery, or company of heavy artillery, there shall be one captain, two first lieutenants, two second lieutenants, one first sergeant, one quarter master sergeant, six sergeants, twelve corporals, two buglers, two artificers, one wagoner, and not less than one hundred and fourteen, nor more than one huadred and twenty-two privates.

Engineers.

SECT. 32.—To each company of engineers, there shall be one captain, two first lieutenants, one second lieutenant, ten sergeants, ten corporals, sixty-four artificers, and sixty-four privates.

How Constituted.

SECT. 33.—Each military district is required to furnish for the National Guard not less than two companies of volunteer infantry. (V. Sect. 210.)

Draft.

SECT. 34.—In case a sufficient number of volunteers shall not offer in any military district to raise and maintain two

companies therein of the minimum standard required, the deficiency shall be supplied by draft from the reserve militia.

Time and Mode of Drafting.

SECT. 35.—If the said companies are not filled as hereinbefore provided on or before the first day of March, 1865, the several commandants in each district so deficient shall forthwith proceed to draft the requisite number of men from those of said enrolled militia, who have not paid commutation as hereinbefore prescribed. In case the requisite number cannot be obtained from this class, they shall then immediately proceed to draft, the residue from among those who have paid commutation; and in such cases, the commutation money paid by such drafted persons shall be returned to them, as hereinbefore provided in section 25.

SECT. 36.—The said draft shall be determined by lot in the presence of such persons as may choose to attend and witness the same, and the several district commandants shall, not less than one week before commencing said draft, give public notice thereof, and of the time and place of holding the same, by advertisment set up at the court house door. And any district commandant failing to give such notice shall be liable to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, provided that want of notice as aforesaid shall not of its itself invalidate any draft otherwise properly made.

SECT. 37.—The said district commandants shall, in like manner, make annual drafts immediately after the first day of June in each year, whenever, by reason of death, discharge or other cause, the number of the National Guard within their respective districts shall fall below the standard herein required.

SECT. 38.—The persons so drafted shall be thereupon assigned to one of the said companies, shall be enrolled as members thereof, and upon due notice given of such draft, assignment and enrolment, shall be required to perform all the duties herein mentioned, and in case of non-performance thereof, shall be subject to the penalties herein prescribed. (V. Sect. 206.)

Term of Service.

SECT. 39.—Every commissioned and non-commissioned officer and soldier of the National Guard shall be held to service therein for the term of five years, unless he shall sooner arrive at the age of forty-five years, or be disabled or discharged and thereafter he shall be entitled to a certificate of such service from the adjutant general, and he exempted from further military duty in time of peace; provided, that no person shall be held to perform active service in the field in time of war, for more than twelve months during his term of State service.

Refusal to Serve.

SECT. 40.—Any person liable to military duty who shall refuse or neglect to march in obedience to the order of his proper officer when called into active service by the Governor, as authorized by law, and any drafted person assigned to any company who shall fail or refuse to report and enlist as ordered, shall be deemed and treated as a deserter. (V. Sect. 159.

Enlistment Books.

SECT. 41.—Before the organization of any company within any military district, its enlistment book shall be kept by the district commandant, and after the organization of said company, the said enlistment book shall be kept by the commanding officer thereof. And every person who may volunteer into said company, and every drafted person who may be assigned to the same, shall be required to enter his name, age residence and occupation in said enlistment book; or the same may be entered for him by said district commandant, or the company commander, as the case may be; and, if specially required by the said district commandant or company commander, shall take and subscribe the same oath of allegiance as is hereinafter required in the case of officers of the National Guard. And such signature and subscribed oath, when required, shall be legal evidence of the enlistment of every such person.

Preliminary Organization.

SECT. 42.—Whenever fifty men shall have enrolled themselves as members of any volunteer company they may proceed at once to a preliminary organization by the election of a first lieutenant, who shall appoint acting non-commissioned officers, and take command of said company until its organization is complete. In default of such election the district commandant may appoint some member of said company as acting first lieutenant, until such election shall be had.

Company Organization.

SECT. 43.—Whenever a company is raised to the minimum standard, its organization shall be completed by the election of all its company officers, and the appointment of its non-commissioned officers, and thereupon a complete roll of the company, with the names of its officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, shall be immediately afterwards returned by the captain to the adjutant general, with a certificate from the commandant of the military district, stating that the officers of the company have been elected by its members, after due notice given, as hereinafter prescribed, and by a majority of all the members of the company present and voting at said election.

Further Organization.

SECT. 44.—The commander-in-chief may make such combinations of the companies of the National Guard into battalions, squadrons, regiments, brigades and divisions, as he may deem expedient, and may for that purpose combine the companies of as many different military districts as may be necessary or advisable, and when regiments are so formed they shall be numbered in the order of their formation—the first regiment organized shall be designated as the "*First Regiment of Maryland National Guard*," &c.

Independent Companies.

SECT. 45.—Until said companies are so combined they shall remain as independent organizations, and shall be designated, as far as possible, according to the order of organization in the several military districts, that is to say, the first company organized, for instance, in the fifth military district, being called "*First Company of National Guards, in Fifth Military District of Maryland*," &c.

Company Head Quarters.

SECT. 46.—Every company, as soon as practicable after its preliminary organization, shall select some convenient place of rendezvous as the head quarters of such company, whose commanding officer shall forthwith notify the district commandant of the location thereof.

Special Arm.

SECT. 47.—After the two volunteer companies of the minimum number required are so organized in any military district, any additional companies afterwards organized within the same may select the arm of the service to which they will be attached, provided that upon one company of infantry being organized in any district, the commander-in-chief may, for special cause shown, allow the next company to select a different arm of service.

Special Companies.

SECT. 48.—Any volunteer companies, the members of which reside in different military districts, will, with the approval of the commander-in-chief, be recognized as forming part of said National Guard, and the several districts to which they belong, will be credited with the number they have respectively furnished, upon the commanding officer thereof certifying to the district commandant, the names of said members and their respective districts, and every such company shall, in all other respects, be considered as belonging to the district in which a majority of the members reside.

By-Laws.

SECT. 49.—Every organized company of the National Guard may, by a vote of a majority of its members, adopt a constitution and by-laws, which, when approved by the officer commanding, shall be binding upon all the members of said company, provided that such constitution or by-laws shall not be inconsistant with the constitution of the State or of the United States, or the provisions of the militia law of the State, or of these rules and orders. A copy of such by-laws shall be forwarded to the adjutant general to be deposited in his office.

How Enforced.

SECT. 50.—Whenever by the by-laws of a company, provision is made for the imposition of any fine or penalty, for any absence from drill or other military offence or neglect of duty, and any such fine or penalty is afterwards assessed upon any member of said company, in the manner prescribed by said by-laws, the said fine or penalty may be collected by execution in the same manner that judgments rendered by justices of the peace may be collected, and which any such justice of the county or city wherein the delinquent resides may issue, in the name of the State, for the use of said company, upon being furnished with a statement properly certified by the commanding officer thereof, showing how, when, and for what amount said fine or penalty was assessed.

SECT. 51.—Before any process of execution shall issue as directed in the preceding section, it shall be the duty of the commanding officer to give notice thereof to the person fined and if he fails to pay the amount within ten days thereafter, then execution may issue as aforesaid, upon which the usual costs of execution may be collected, and such fines shall be paid over to the treasurer of said company, or such other officer as its by-laws may direct, and shall constitute a fund for the use of said company.

ARMS AND ARMORIES.

SECT. 52.—No arms or equipments shall be furnished to any company or corps not connected with the regular military organization of the State.

SECT. 53. —The necessary arms and accoutrements will be furnished upon the requisition of the commanding officers of companies to the adjutant general. Such requisition shall contain a complete roll of the company, and if attached to any regimental or battalion organization, shall be certified to be correct by the commanding officer of such regiment or battalion. In the case of an independent company, such requisition shall be in like manner certified to by the commandant of the military district in which said company is organized.

Bond.

SECT. 54.—Every such requisition shall be accompanied by a bond, signed by the company commander and two sureties to be approved by the adjutant general, for such sum as he may prescribe, conditioned for the re-delivery of said arms and accoutrements in good order (necessary wear excepted) when thereto properly required by the commander-in-chief.

Armories.

SECT. 55.—The commandants of the several districts may, with the written approval of the adjutant general, rent a suitable and convenient room for an armory and place of deposit for the safe keeping of such arms, uniforms, equipments, accoutrements and camp equipage as shall be furnished the companies organized within their respective districts, the rent to be paid by said commandant out of the military fund, in case such armories are not furnished by the local authorities of the city or county.

The commanding officer of any regiment or battalion may, upon application to the adjutant general and with his approval, rent such an armory for the use of the said regiment or battalion, the expense thereof to be paid out of the State military fund.

Distribution of Arms.

SECT. 56.—Whenever the arms and accoutrements of any company cannot, in the judgement of the company commander, be deposited with safety and convenience in an armory, he may distribute them among the respective members of the company, each receipting to the company commander for the arms and accoutrements so issued to him, with an agreement to deliver up the same at such time and place as he shall order and direct, but the bond of the commander shall not be thereby released.

Penalty for Misuse of Arms.

SECT. 57.—Any person who shall wilfully injure, or destroy, or appropriate to his own use, or disobey a lawful order to deliver up any such arms or accoutrements, shall be liable to such penalty as may be inflicted by the sentence of a court martial, not exceeding imprisonment for thirty days, and fine to the amount of one hundred dollars, in addition to the value of the property so injured, destroyed, misappropriated, or retained.

UNIFORM.

SECT. 58.—The uniform of all commissioned, non-commissioned officers and privates shall not differ from that worn by the volunteer forces of the United States, provided that any

company may by its by-laws adopt the uniform, a sample of which is deposited in the office of the quartermaster general, and a specification whereof, with the cost, will be furnished by him upon application.

How provided.

SECT. 59.—Whenever the military fund of any district is sufficiently large to uniform the National Guard organized therein, the said fund may, with the written approval of the quartermaster gneral, and with such conditions as he may prescribe, be appropriated for that purpose by the district commandants, and in case the fund is not adequate to uniform the whole, preference will be given to that company which has first completed its organization.

SECT. 60.—In case any company of the National Guard should hereafter provide itself with a uniform at the private expense of the members thereof, they may upon application to the quartermaster general and with his approval be reimbursed, either in whole or in part, as soon as the condition of the military fund of the district shall warrant.

Penalty for misuse or abuse of uniform.

SECT. 61.—Any person who shall sell or dispose of any uniform or any part thereof, furnished as herein provided, or who shall wear the same upon any other occasion than when duly authorized by his commander, or who shall wilfully injure or destroy, or refuse to deliver up the same when thereto lawfully ordered shall, on conviction thereof by a court martial, be liable to the same penalty as is hereinbefore provided in section 57, in the case of other public property.

INSTRUCTION.

SECT. 62.—No other system of instruction in military tactics will be practiced than that published by authority of the War Department of the United States.

Books of Tactics.

SECT. 63.—The adjutant general will, from time to time, cause the commanding officers of regiments, battalions and companies, and the district commandants, to be furnished with the standard books of tactics, adapted to their respective arms. The officers so furnished shall give receipts for said books, shall be responsible for their safe keeping, and shall return them to the adjutant general or to such other officer as he may appoint, when required, or deliver them to their successors in office.

Company Drills.

SECT. 64.—The members of every company organized in a city district, shall drill once every week for the first month

after its formation and at least twice a month thereafter ; and the members of every company organized in any other district, shall drill twice a month for the two months suceeding their formation, and once a month thereafter, and as much oftener in both cases as their respective by-laws may prescribe.

Battalion Drills.

SECT. 65—Every regiment or battalion shall be ordered to assemble by its commander for battalion drill, not less than four times in each year, in addition to the parades hereinafter prescribed.

Fines for Absence.

SECT. 66.—When no provision is made by the by-laws of any company for the assessment and hearing of excuses of fines for absence from drill, the amount of all fines for absence from company or battalion drills shall be one-half of that hereinafter provided in the case of absence from parades by section 76.

Skirmish Drill.

SECT. 67.—Officers of infantry must not neglect the instruction as skimishers of their commands, and will not delay such instruction until after their men shall have attained great proficiency in the manual of arms, and in the school of the company.

Target Practice.

SECT. 68.—Officers will make every effort to get out the full strength of their companies for target practice as frequently as possible, and will endeavor to excite emulation by encouraging subscriptions for prizes.

Ammunition.

SECT. 69.—The necessary supplies of ammunition for service, and for target practice, will be furnished by the commissary general, in such quantities and under such regulations as he may prescribe. The requisitions for such supplies will be made by the commanding officers of companies, in the mode prescribed in section 53.

Colors and Music.

SECT. 70.—Every organized regiment will be furnished with a stand of colors, upon the requisition of the commanding officer to the quarter master general.

Instruments of martial music will be furnished in like manner, upon the requisition of company commanders, approved as in section 53.

PARADES—*Company.*

SECT. 71.—Every independant company of the National Guard, besides its meetings for company drill shall, so long as it is not incorporated in any battalion or regiment, parade at least four times in every year, between the first day of May and the first day of December, on such day, and at such place as the commander thereof may direct, public notice of which shall be given by said commander ten days before the day appointed by advertisement set up at the company rendezvous, and published in some newspaper of general circulation within said district.

Other Parades.

SECT. 72.—Every regiment, battalion and squadron of the National Guard shall parade for the purpose of discipline, inspection and review, at least four times in every year between the first day of May and the first day of December, on such day and at such place as the commanding officers thereof respectively may designate, public notice of which, when such organizations have been formed outside of the city of Baltimore, shall be given for three weeks before the day so appointed in all the newspapers printed within the counties to which the companies forming said organizations belong, or when in the city of Baltimore, by advertisement inserted three times in each of two newspapers having general circulation in said city.

SECT. 73.—Brigade and division parades will be ordered from time to time by the generals commanding, and due public notice given of the times and places of said parades.

Disorder at Parades.

SECT. 74.—Any member of the National Guard, or other person, who shall disobey any order, or interrupt the orderly discharge of duty of those under arms, may be placed under guard for the day, by order of the commanding officer thereof, who may also prohibit any gambling or the sale of any spirituous liquors on or about the ground of said parade. And the party so offending shall in addition be liable to a penalty of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars.

Absentees.

SECT. 75.—At each parade the rolls shall be called within one hour after the time designated for the meeting, and the names of all absentees noted.

ASSESSMENT OF FINES.

SECT. 76.—Against every private or musician so absent, there shall be assessed a fine of two dollars, against every non-commissioned officer a fine of three dollars, and against every commissioned officer, a fine of five dollars.

SECT. 77.—Immediately after every parade and drill, the list of absentees shall be presented by the adjutant of every battalion or regiment, and by the orderly sergeant of every company, to the commanding officers thereof respectively.

Courts of Review.

SECT. 78.—The commanding officer of each battalion or regiment shall act, either in person, or by a field officer thereof, whom he may appoint, as a regimental court of review, to hear and determine excuses for absence from battalion drill or parade, by all field and staff, and non-commissioned staff officers, and company commanders.

SECT. 79.—Each company commander shall act as a company court of review to hear and determine excuses for absence from all drills and parades by the members of his company.

SECT. 80.—When any commander is himself reported delinquent, the court shall be held by the next in rank, not so reported, and in that case the list of delinquents shall be presented to such officer.

SECT. 81.—Such court shall be held within twenty days after each parade, and notice of the time and place shall be given by the court not less than ten days previously thereto, by advertisement set up at the company rendezvous, and published in some newspaper of general circulation within the district.

Compensation.

SECT. 82.—The officer holding said court shall be paid by the commandant of the district in which he resides, out of the fund of that district, four dollars for every day he may be employed in holding the court; the number of days being attested by his affidavit delivered to the district commandant, provided that the number of days for which compensation shall be allowed, shall not exceed fifteen days in any one year for each regiment or company.

Witnesses.

SECT. 83.—The said courts shall have power to administer oaths, to summon witnesses, and to enforce their attendance by attachment, which shall be served by any constable of the city or county in which the party resides, in the same manner and with the same costs as attachments issued by any justice of the peace are served.

Sentences.

SECT. 84.—Should any delinquent appear before said court, and shew cause why the fine assessed against him should not be paid, the same shall be remitted by the said court.

SECT. 85.—Should any delinquent, after due notice given

as above, either fail to appear, or to show valid cause of excuse, the fine assessed against him shall be confirmed by the court.

Record of Proceedings.

SECT. 86.—Every such court shall keep a record of its proceedings, and immediately after each session shall transmit a copy thereof, with a correct list of all fines remitted or confirmed, the names of the parties, the districts in which they reside, and the causes and amounts of said fines respectively, to the adjutant general.

Collection of Fines.

SECT. 87.—The said court shall also, and at the same time, deliver a like list of all the fines confirmed by it to the commandants of the several military districts in which the delinquents respectively reside.

SECT. 88.—The district commandant shall immediately upon the receipt of said lists proceed to collect said fines, in the same manner, and with the same penalty and costs, and the proceeds when collected, shall be appropriated to the same purpose, as hereinbefore provided for the collection of commutations by section 27.

SECT. 89.—When a delinquent can satisfy the district commandant that he has had no opportunity of appearing before the court of review, as by reason of sickness or unavoidable absence, and that he has good cause of excuse for the absence for which the fine was imposed, the district commandant may suspend the proceedings for the collection of said fine for ten days to allow such delinquent the opportunity of procuring in the mean time a hearing of his excuse by the court, the cost thereof to be paid by said delinquent, and at the end of which time, if no remission of the fine is certified, it shall be collected as above ordered.

OFFICERS.

Mode of Appointment.

SECT. 90.—All general, regimental and battalion officers, including general and regimental staff, will be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, or by the Governor during the recess of the senate.

Captains and lieutenants by the ballots of the members of the respective companies.

The non-commissioned staff officers of the regiments shall be appointed by the colonels of the respective regiments.

Non-commissioned officers of companies shall be appointed by their respective captains, and when such companies belong to an organized regiment, the said captains shall forthwith make a return, in writing, of such appointments to the officer commanding the regiment, who shall issue warrants to said non-commissioned officers.

Eligibility and Qualifications of Officers.

SECT. 91. No commission shall issue to an officer elected or appointed unless he appears to be qualified to discharge the duties of his office. And the commander-in-chief may, upon the report and recommendation of a military board which he may appoint in any case, to inquire into the qualifications of any officer, refuse to issue any commission applied for, or may revoke any commission already issued.

SECT. 92.—No disloyal person, nor person convicted of an infamous crime, shall be eligible to any military office, and habitual excess in the use of intoxicating liquors shall disqualify any person from holding any military commission.

SECT. 93.—Whenever it appears to the commander-in-chief, upon the finding of a military board as provided in section 91, that a person ineligible or disqualified has received a majority of the votes cast at an election of officers, he shall declare such election null and void, and, if necessary, appoint some person to fill the vacancy.

Provision for Vacancy.

SECT. 94.—When the electors neglect or refuse to elect to fill a vacancy, the commander-in-chief shall appoint, upon the recommendation of the district commandant, in the case of an independent company, and upon the recommendation of the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion, in case said company may be attached to such organization.

Elections—How Ordered.

SECT. 95.—The commander-in-chief shall order elections for the field officers of regiments or battalions so long as such officers are elective.

The commanding officers of regiments or battalions shall order elections of commissioned officers in their respective companies.

When a company is not attached to a regiment or battalion, the district commandant shall order elections of commissioned officers in the same.

Notice of Elections.

SECT. 96.—Electors shall be notified of elections by notice set up at the company rendezvous of each company entitled to vote at said election, for one week before the day of election, and published for the same length of time in some newspaper within the military district when one is published there.

Mode of Elections.

SECT. 97.—Whenever a sufficient number of men have enrolled themselves in any volunteer company to entitle them to an election of officers, they shall so notify the comman-

dant of the military district in which said company is raised, and it shall be immediately his duty to give the notice of election as required in the preceding section, and to attend at the time and place appointed for said election, and hold the same, and to receive and count the ballots cast at said election, and as soon thereafter as practicable make a return of the number of votes cast at said election, and the number given for each officer voted for, to the adjutant general; and whenever afterwards vacancies occur in the company the ranking officer thereof shall give the notice of an election to fill said vacancy, preside at said election and make the return thereof to the officer commanding the regiment to which said company is attached, or where it is not attached to any regiment, then to the commandant of the district to which it belongs.

Company Roll to be Produced.

SECT. 98.—At such elections the original roll or enlistment book of the company, carefully revised, shall be produced by the person having the legal custody thereof, as evidence of the right to vote.

Record of Proceedings.

SECT. 99.—At all elections the presiding officer shall keep a record of the proceedings, and make return thereof to the adjutant general, the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion, or to the district commandant, as the case may be.

Elected persons to be notified.

SECT. 100.—The person who has a majority of the ballots of the electors present shall be deemed elected, and the presiding officer shall forthwith notify him of his election; and the person so elected shall within ten days thereafter accept, otherwise he shall be taken to have refused.

Appeal.

SECT. 101.—Every person aggrieved by the proceedings at the election for a commissioned officer may appeal, if the election be for a field officer, to the commander-in-chief, or for a company officer, to the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion, or if for an officer of an independent company, to the commandant of the military district to which such company belongs. The officer appealed to shall have power to summon witnesses and to administer oaths, and shall hear and determine the appeal, and if, in his opinion, the proceedings at such election were illegal or unfair, he shall declare the election void, and shall order a new election to be held.

SECT. 102.—Any person concerned may appeal from the

decision of the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion, or of the district commandant to the commander-in-chief, who shall hear and determine such appeal, and in case it shall be necessary order a new election.

Commissions to Issue.—Oaths of Office.

SECT. 103.—The Governor shall issue commissions to all officers duly elected or appointed in pursuance of the foregoing provisions and not ineligible by reason of any disqualifications hereinbefore mentioned, and every officer so commissioned shall within ten days after receipt of his commission, or after he is notified that the same is held in readiness for him, by any superior officer, take and subscribe before some justice of the peace the oath required by the constitution, together with the oath hereinbefore prescribed in the 17th section of the act for the organization and discipline of the militia.

The said oaths, with the justice's certificate, shall be endorsed on his commission, and a duplicate of the same, certified in like manner, shall be immediately returned to the office of the adjutant general.

SECT. 104.—In case of refusal or neglect to take such oath within the time mentioned, the party shall be deemed to have resigned said office, and a new election shall be forthwith ordered. A neglect or refusal of an officer to take such oath, shall be no excuse for neglect of duty during the time he may have exercised any duties of said office.

SECT. 105.—The oath, prescribed by the act aforesaid, shall be taken and subscribed in like manner by all non-commissioned officers, and shall be endorsed upon their warrants, with a certificate as aforesaid.

Resignation.

SECT. 106.—Every resignation shall be made through the commanding officers intermediate in rank, who shall forward the same, with an endorsement thereon of their approval or disapproval to the adjutant general, who shall lay the case before the commander-in-chief for his action.

SECT. 107.—No commanding officer shall approve a resignation offered between the first day of May and the first day of November, unless the reasons for such resignation are urgent and satisfactory.

SECT. 108.—If an officer unreasonably refuses to approve a resignation, and it is made so to appear to the commanders above him, they may approve and forward the same as above provided.

SECT. 109.—Officers under arrest shall not resign, but shall be suspended from exercising the duties of office.

SECT. 110.—Every officer, except when under arrest, shall perform the duties of his office until he is discharged, and no officer shall be considered out of the service until his resignation is accepted.

SECT. 111.—No officer shall be discharged upon tender of his resignation until he has turned over to the officers entitled to receive the same, all rolls, books, rosters and documents, and all arms, accoutrements, uniforms, equipments, equipages, ammunition, and other public property issued to him, or in his custody, or for which he is responsible.

Commission, when Vacated.

SECT. 112.—Every officer who shall remove his residence beyond the limits of the military district where his command is organized, or who shall be absent from his command six months without leave of his commanding officer, or who shall neglect to uniform and equip himself for more than three months after the date of his appointment, may be considered, in the discretion of his said commanding officer, as having vacated his office, and a new election may be ordered, without delay, to fill the vacancy so created, provided that the first part of this section in relation to the change of residence of an officer shall not apply to the city of Baltimore.

Relative Rank.

SECT. 113.—Commissioned officers shall take rank according to the date of their commissions. When two of the same grade bear an even date, their rank shall be determined by lot drawn before the commander of the detachment, company, battalion, regiment, brigade or division, or president of a court martial, as the case may be.

COURTS MARTIAL.

SECT. 114.—Courts martial shall be, so far as practicable, composed of members of at least equal rank to the accused. A majority of all the members appointed shall be sufficient to form a quorum, but less than a quorum may adjourn the court from time to time, and fine absent members. The member highest in rank present shall be president.

The time and place of holding the court shall be appointed by the order convening the same.

Company Courts Martial.

SECT. 115.—Any company commander may, and, whenever thereto required by his regimental commander, or, if of an independent company, by the district commandant, shall order a company court martial for the trial of non-commissioned officers or privates of his company, to consist of the three officers in said company, whether commissioned or non-commissioned, next to him in rank.

District Courts Martial.

SECT. 116.—Any district commandant may, and whenever thereto required by the commander-in-chief, shall order a district court martial for the trial of commissioned officers of independent companies belonging to his district, to consist of three commissioned officers of such companies.

SECT. 117.—In case there should not be in any district sufficient officers eligible for said court, the commandant thereof shall certify the fact to the judge advocate general, who shall cause the requisite number to be detailed from adjacent districts to attend the same.

Regimental Courts Martial.

SECT. 118 —Any regimental commander may, and whenever thereto required by the general commanding, or in his absence, by the commander-in-chief, shall order a regimental court martal for the trial of commissioned officers of his battalion or regiment, below the rank of major, and of non-commissioned staff officers, to consist of three commissioned officers of such battalion or regiment.

General Courts Martial.

SECT. 119.—For the trial of all officers above the rank of captain, of district commandants, of all general staff officers, and of all officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, upon a capital charge, any general officer, or in his absence, the commander-in-chief may order a general court martial, to consist of not less than three nor more than five commissioned officers.

Officers of the Court.

SECT. 120.—A judge advocate shall, and a provost marshal may, be detailed for attendance upon a general court martial by the order convening the same. Of other courts martial, the duties of judge advocate shall be performed by the president.

Penalty for Absence.

SECT. 121.—Any member or officer of a court martial shall be liable to a fine of ten dollars for each day he may be unnecessarily absent therefrom, if a general court martial, and of five dollars in other cases, and for a willful refusal to attend any such court shall be liable to be reduced to the ranks and fined not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Jurisdiction.

SECT. 122.—Courts martial shall have cognizance of all crimes, offenses and violations and neglects of duty under the militia law of the State, or these or any future rules and orders in pursuance thereof, except absences from drill or parade.

Charges.

SECT. 123.—Charges shall be preferred by officers authorized to order courts martial, and may be preferred to such officers by any other person, upon the commission of any such crime or offence, or upon the occurrence of any such violation or neglect of duty, or as soon as the same shall become known.

SECT. 124.—If any officer to whom charges are preferred shall disapprove the same, he shall endorse upon the charges his reasons for such disapproval, and, if thereto requested by the complainant, forward the same, without delay, to the commander above him, (in the case of an independent company to the district commandant, and in the case of a district commandant, to the commander-in-chief,) who may, if in his judgment the charges are proper to be tried, return the same to such officer with an endorsement requiring him forthwith to order such court martial as the case may require.

SECT. 125.—All charges shall be in writing, signed by the complainant, and shall clearly specify the offence and the time when, and place where it was committed. The names and residences of witnesses shall be endorsed upon said charges by the complainant.

SECT. 126.—No person shall be tried by court martial for an offence committed more than one year before the complaint, unless his absence or other manifest impediment has prevented a complaint within that time.

Arrests and Confinement.

SECT. 127.—Every officer to be tried by court martial shall be put under arrest. If no charges be preferred within eight days, or if no court martial be ordered within thirty days, the officer shall be restored to command.

SECT. 128.—Officers are not to be put in arrest for light offences. For these, the censure of the commanding officer will, in most cases, answer the purposes of discipline.

SECT. 129.—Close confinement is not to be resorted to, unless under circumstances of an aggravated character, and then only by the orders of the commander-in-chief, except when the exigency is, in the opinion of the commanding officer ordering such confinement, too urgent to admit of delay, and in such case, the fact shall be immediately reported to the commander-in-chief.

Judge Advocate.

SECT. 130 —The judge advocate shall prosecute in the name of the State of Maryland, but shall so far consider himself as counsel for the prisoner, after the said prisoner shall have made his plea, as to object to any leading question to

any of the witnesses, or any question to the prisoner, the answer to which might tend to convict himself, or any other illegal proceedings calculated to impair his defence.

Challenge.

SECT. 131.—When a member of the court shall be challenged by a prisoner, he must state his cause of challenge in writing, of which the court shall, after due deliberation, determine the validity, and decide accordingly; and no challenge to more than one member at a time shall be received by the court.

Oath.

SECT. 132.—Before a court martial proceeds to the trial of any case, the judge abvocate shall administer to the president and members, severally, the following oath or affirmation:

You, and each of you, do swear (or affirm) that you will well and truly try and determine, according to evidence, the matter now before you between the State of Maryland and the prisoner to be tried, and that you will not divulge the sentence of the court until it shall be published by the proper authority, and that you will not disclose the vote or opinion of a member, unless required to give evidence thereof, as a witness, in due course of law. So help you God.

Oath to Judge Advocate.

SECT. 133.—As soon as the said oath shall have been administered to the respective members, the president or other member of the court shall administer to the judge advocate, or person officiating as such, an oath (or affirmation) in the following words:

You A. B. do swear, (or affirm,) that you will faithfully and impartially discharge your duties as judge advocate, as well to the State of Maryland as to the accused, and that you will not disclose the vote or opinion of any member of this court martial, unless required to give evidence thereof, as a witness, in due course of law. So help you God.

Oath to Witnesses.

SECT. 134.—All persons who give evidence before a court martial, are to be examined on oath, or affirmation, in the following form:

You do swear (or affirm) that the evidence you shall give in the cause now in hearing, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So help you God.

Notice to Accused.

SECT. 135.—The judge advocate shall notify the accused of

the substance of the charges against him, and of the time and place of trial, ten days at least before the day of trial, and the accused shall be entitled, before trial, to have a copy of said charges.

Trial—Ex-parte.

SECT. 136.—If the accused neglects to appear and defend, or refuses to plead, or withdraws in contempt of the court, the court may proceed to trial and judgment, as if he had appeared and pleaded not guilty.

Attachment of Witnesses.

SECT. 137.—All persons summoned by the judge advocate shall appear and give evidence before a court martial, and the penalties for neglect to appear shall be the same, and the president, on motion of the judge advocate may issue an attachment, in like manner as in criminal prosecutions.

Provost Guard.

SECT 138.—In all cases which may involve the punishment of imprisonment or death, the court may in time of war, invasion or insurrection, order any district commandant, or commanding officer of any regiment, battalion or company, to detail a sufficient number of men as a provost guard.

SECT. 139.—The said provost guard shall, under the orders of the provost marshal attend the sittings of said court, to enforce its process, guard its prisoners, and execute its sentences.

Absence of Witnesses.

SECT. 140.—Upon application by the accused for postponement on the ground of the absence of a witness, it ought distinctly to appear on his oath, 1st, that the witness is material and competent; 2d, that the accused has used due diligence to procure his attendance; and 3d, that he has reasonable ground to believe, and does believe, that he will be able to procure such attendance within a reasonable time stated, and shall further state, on oath, all the facts he expects to prove by the absent witness, which may be admitted by the judge advocate, and in such a case the court shall immediately proceed with the trial.

SECT. 141.—When the adjutant general shall be complainant for neglect or default in making returns, he shall not be required to be present, and his certificate shall be sufficient *prima facie* evidence that the return was or was not made, and that a copy of a return is true.

Depositions.

SECT. 142.—On the trials of cases not capital, the deposition of witnesses may be taken before a justice of the peace,

and read in evidence; provided the prosecutor and person accused are present at the taking the same, or are duly notified thereof.

Proceedings to be in Writing.

SECT. 143.—The charges of the complainant and the defence of the accused, and motions and objections to the proceedings by either party, and the answers thereto, shall be submitted to the court in writing; the evidence and proceedings in and out of the court, and opinions of the judge advocate on questions of law arising during the trial, shall be put in writing by him. After the prosecution and defence are closed, he shall state and sum up the evidence, and give his opinion to the court upon matters of law, which opinion with the sentence, he shall put in writing.

Sentence.

SECT. 144.—When a question is to be decided, the judge advrcate shall receive the vote of each member, beginning with the junior in rank, and ending with the president. Unless at least two-thirds of the members present agree that the accused is guilty, he shall be acquitted. If at least two-thirds of the members shall find him to be guilty, he shall be sentenced to such punishment within the power of the court to impose, as the said court by a vote of at least two-thirds may deem adequate to the offence.

Punishments.

SECT. 145.—The legal punishments within the power of a court martial to impose, according to the nature and degree of the offence are, death; confinement; hard labor; ball and chain; expulsion; forfeiture of pay and allowances; dismissal; and in the case of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, reduction to the ranks; reprimands;—and in all cases the court shall impose such fines, penalties and forfeitures as are herein provided, and when no amount has been named, then it may impose such fine as in the discretion of the court may seem just. But in no case shall the sentence of death be imposed, except by a general court martial, in time of war.

Capital Offences.

SECT. 146.—Every officer, non-commissioned officer and soldier of the National Guard, and every person enrolled in the militia, who may be drafted into the National Guard, or ordered into service under a call for the reserve militia, may be tried for the following offences:

1. Desertion. 2. Advising or persuading another to desert. 3. Mutiny. 4. Failure to aid in suppressing mutiny. 5. Relieving the enemy with money, victuals or ammunition.

6. Harboring or protecting a known enemy. 7. Holding correspondence with the enemy. 8. Giving intelligence to the enemy. 9. Making known watchword. 10. Misbehavior before the enemy. 11. Violence to a superior officer. 12. Disobedience of orders. 13. Raising false alarm. 14. Forcing a safe guard. 15. Sleeping on post. 16. Compelling surrender to the enemy.

The above named offences are by the "*Articles of War,*" made punishable with death, or such other punishment as shall be imposed by the sentence of a court martial.

Other Offences.

SECT. 147.—Every court martial shall have cognizance of the following additional offences :

1. For conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman when on duty, or to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

2. For oppression or willful injury of any under his command.

3. For a combination or attempt to break, resist or evade the laws or lawful orders given to a person, or advising any person to do so.

4. For insult to a superior officer in the exercise of his office.

5. For presuming to exercise his command while under arrest.

6. For excusing, as commanding officer, any person under his command, for deficiency or unnecessary absence, or after the expiration of the time allowed by law.

7. For neglect or refusal to make a draft, detail or detachment, when legally ordered to do so.

8. For neglect or refusal to cause prosecutions to be commenced for fines, when it shall be necessary.

9. For neglect or refusal to make properly and transmit any return, roll, record, roster, certificate, account or document, at the time and in the manner required.

10. For refusing, as examining surgeon, to examine any claimant for exemption, when applying therefor in the proper mode, and complying with the prescribed conditions, and for charging or receiving any fee or gratuity for making such examination, except as herein prescribed.

11. For embezzling any public funds for which he may be accountable.

12. For selling, bartering, or misappropriating to his own use any public property in his possession.

13. For committing any act contrary to the provisions of

the militia laws of the State, or of these or any future orders in pursuance thereof, or to the provisions, when the same are applicable, of the laws of the United States, or its articles of war, or army rules and regulations, or to the customs or usages of war.

14. For neglect of any duty required in these or any future general orders.

15. For offering any fee or gratuity to any member of a board of exemption, other than as hereinbefore prescribed.

16. For bribing or attempting to bribe any officer to neglect or violate any duty.

17. For neglecting, if a commissioned officer, to uniform, arm and equip himself for more than three months after the date of his appointment.

Record.

SECT. 148.—A complete and accurate record of the proceedings in each case, clearly and legibly written, as far as practicable, without erasure or interlineations, with the documents accompanying the proceedings noted and marked in such manner as to afford an easy reference, and prefaced by a copy of the order appointing the court, shall be authenticated by the signatures of the president and judge advocate, and transmitted, without delay, to the officer ordering the court, who shall annex thereto his approval or disapproval, and forward the same to the adjutant general.

Copy to be Furnished.

SECT. 149.—The party tried shall receive, upon request, from the adjutant general, a copy of the record, he paying a reasonable sum therefor.

Sentence—How Enforced.

SECT. 150.—When sentence of death is imposed and the same is approved by the commander-in-chief, execution thereof shall be made at such time and place as he may appoint, and by such guard as he may cause to be detailed for that purpose.

SECT. 151.—When sentence of imprisonment is imposed and approved by the officer ordering the court, he may cause the same to be executed by the sheriff of the county in which the party resides, or warden of the city of Baltimore, by confinement in the county or city jail, or, for special cause shown to the commander-in-chief, and with his approval, by the sheriff of any other county.

SECT. 152.—In case said sentence imposes any fine or penalty, and the same is approved as aforesaid, a certified copy thereof, duly authenticated by the officer ordering the court, shall be transmitted to the commandant of the military district in which the party resides, who shall collect and account for the same as hereinbefore provided in the case of collection of commutations.

Compensation.

SECT. 153.—Officers composing courts martial, and witnesses attending before them, and all officers and men detailed on provost duty, shall receive the following sums for each day of attendance:

The president and members of such court martial four dollars.

The judge advocate of the same, five dollars; which shall be in full compensation, also, for all services of preparing papers before, and completing the record after any trial.

The provost marshal, three dollars.

And each witness attending on such court, one dollar.

Fees for subpœnas and service of them, shall be the same as in civil cases.

No allowance shall be made for pay or rations for a military guard, unless the order for such guard is approved by the commander-in-chief, and in such case every commissioned and non-commissioned officer and private of such guard, shall receive for each day's duty compensation as hereinafter provided by sections 190 and 200.

SECT. 154.—The pay rolls of courts martial and of guards shall be made out and transmitted as hereafter provided in sections 201 and 203.

PROCEEDINGS IN CASES OF RECUSANT DRAFTED PERSONS, AND OF PERSONS EXPELLED THE NATIONAL GUARD FOR DISLOYALTY.

Trial.

SECT. 155.—Any officer or private of the National Guard may be tried by general court martial, on charges of disloyalty.

SECT. 156.—In such cases, the charge shall be verified by the affidavit of the complainant, distinctly specifying the actions or words upon which such charge is founded. The enlistment oath of the party, or his oath of office, shall be taken as *prima facie* evidence of his loyalty, and the burden of proof to sustain the charge shall be upon the complainant.

SECT. 157.—Upon the acquittal of the party so charged, the court may, in its discretion, sentence the complainant to pay the costs of the prosecution, and if, in their opinion, the charges were frivolous, malicious and without probable cause, may further sentence the said complainant to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

SECT. 158.—Upon the conviction of any party so tried upon charges of disloyalty, the sentence shall be expulsion from the National Guard.

Conscription.

SECT. 159.—Any person who, in time of war, being duly drafted into the National Guard shall refuse to report for duty or to take and subscribe the oath of allegiance when thereto required as hereinafter provided, and any member of the National Guard who may, after trial and conviction upon charges of disloyalty be sentenced to be expelled therefrom, shall be liable to conscription.

Notice.

SECT. 160.—In case of a drafted person recusant as aforesaid, the company commander or the district commandant, as the case may be, shall immediately cause a notice to be served upon such a party, either personally or by being left at his usual place of abode, requiring him to report within twenty days thereafter, to the nearest provost marshal of the United States, or other recruiting officer as in said notice mentioned, as a conscript, to serve in the army of the United States, either regular or volunteer, and in such regiment as may be assigned by the proper authorities of the Government, for the shortest term of service for which recruits are enlisted into said army at the time of his so reporting.

SECT. 161.—The said company commander or district commandant, as the case may be, shall, as soon as notice has been served as aforesaid, immediately report the fact, and the time when, and the manner in which said notice was so served, to the adjutant general, verified by the affidavit of the person who has served said notice.

SECT. 162.—In the case of a party sentenced to be expelled as aforesaid, the said notice shall be given under the direction of the adjutant general, immediately upon the approval of the proceedings of such court martial by the commander-in-chief

Further Proceedings.

SECT. 163 —The adjutant general shall forthwith communicate the action which has been taken in the premises to the proper authorities of the Government, and if upon the expiration of twenty days after notice has been served as aforesaid, the party so notified has not reported to such provost marshal or other recruiting officer as mentioned in such notice, either in person, or by an accepted substitute, then he shall be liable to be arrested by said provost marshal or other officer, as a deserter from the army of the United States.

SECT. 164.—Every such recusant or expelled person will, after the proceedings taken as hereinbefore prescribed, be accredited to the recruiting district or sub-district in which he may have been enrolled under the acts of Congress of the United States, provided the said proceedings shall be had

with the consent and approval of the proper authorities of the said United States.

BOOKS, ACCOUNTS, ROLLS AND RETURNS.

SECT. 165.—Each district commandant shall constantly keep a correct register of the volunteer companies within his military district, showing the date of organization, names of officers with the date of their commissions, and the name, age, residence and date of enlistment, and whether by volunteering or by draft, of every member of said companies.

SECT. 166.—The said register shall also contain the name, age, residence and date of enlistment of all persons enrolled within his district who are members of companies organized in other districts, together with a designation of the respective companies in which they may have enlisted.

SECT. 167.—Each district commandant shall return a copy of this register carefully revised, to the adjutant general on or before the 1st day of October, annually.

SECT. 168.—He shall also keep an order-book, in which he shall record orders received and issued.

Account of Military Fund.

SECT. 169.—Each district commandant shall, on or before the 1st day of May, and 1st day of November, in each year, transmit a full and detailed account to the paymaster general of all monies received and disbursed by him since the last report, accompanied by the proper receipts and other vouchers, and shall, at the time of making said accounts, unless otherwise ordered by the commander-in-chief, pay over to the paymaster general whatever balance may remain in his hands for the use of the general military fund.

Rosters.

SECT. 170.—The adjutant of each regiment or battalion shall keep a roster of his command, and in like manner the assistant adjutant general of each brigade and division, when the same shall be organized; and an order-book in which they shall record orders received and issued.

Company Returns to District Commandant.

SECT. 171.—Commanders of volunteer companies shall transmit on or before the 1st day of September, annually, to the several district commandants a return showing the name, age and date of enlistment, and whether by volunteering or by draft, of each member of their company residing within the limits of the several military districts of said commandants respectively.

Company Returns to Adjutant General.

SECT. 172.—Each company commander shall transmit to the adjutant general, annually, on or before the 1st day of

September, a complete return of his company, alphabetically arranged, with the name, rank, age, residence, occupation and date of enlistment, whether by volunteering or draft, as the case may be, of each member thereof, and of each man discharged therefrom during the preceding year, together with the date of such discharge. The said return shall also contain a complete statement of the arms and accoutrements, and all other public property, for which said company commander may be responsible, their number, condition, and whether deposited in an armory, or distributed among the men, and whether receipts have been duly given for the same. It shall also state whether the company is uniformed, and how, and shall contain a record of the parades made by the company during the year, whether by company, battalion, brigade or division, battery or squadron, with the number present at each of said parades, and whether any active duty in the field, or in camp or garrison has been performed by said company, or any details or detachments for guard or other duty made therefrom since the last return, and the number of days of said duty, the marches, actions, or any other facts relating to the history of said company, according to the blank forms to be supplied by the adjutant general.

Company Rolls.

SECT. 173.—The rolls of the several companies shall, at all times, be open to the inspection of any officer of the regiment or battalion to which it may be attached, and to the commandant of the military district wherein the company, or any part thereof, is raised.

Company Order Book.

SECT. 174.—An order-book shall also be kept in each company, under the direction of the commanding officer, and the proceedings of the company, orders received and issued, and exact records of all details and detachments for guard or other duty, entered therein. Fines and forfeitures, with the time when, and the delinquency for which they were incurred, money collected by him, with the names of the persons from whom collected, shall be recorded in said book, which shall not be separated from the company, and be always open to the inspection of any member thereof.

ACTUAL SERVICE.

SECT. 175.—The power of calling out the State troops for actual service, vested in the commander-in-chief, shall only be exercised by him, except in those cases hereinafter expressly mentioned, and whenever he shall exercise that power, he shall issue such orders and take such measures for procuring and transporting the detachments, as the case may require, and for their equipment, subsistence and quarters, will appoint such quartermasters, commissaries and other staff officers as shall seem proper.

Sudden Invasion.

SECT. 176.—In case of hostile invasion in any military district, too sudden to admit of communicating with the commander-in-chief, the commanding officer of any regiment or battalion organized, either in whole or in part, within said district, shall order out his command to repel the same.

SECT. 177.—If there should be no regimental or battalion organization, either in whole or in part, within said district, then the district commandant shall order out the independent companies of said district for the like purpose.

SECT. 178.—In any such case the officer taking such action shall immediately report to the commander-in-chief, by telegraph, if practicable, the number and description of the force which is called out, and the cause thereof.

Aid of the Civil Authorities.

SECT. 179.—In case of any insurrection, riot or resistance to the enforcement of the laws, of such emergency as mentioned in section 176, it shall be lawful for the sheriff of any county, or the mayor of any city, to call for aid from any regiment, battalion or company; and it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of such regiment, battalion or company, to order out, in aid of the civil authorities, the military force, or any part thereof, under his command.

SECT. 180.—The necessity and occasion for calling on the military force will be at once reported, by telegraph, if practicable, to the commander-in-chief, by the civil officer who makes the requisition.

SECT. 181.—The military officer called upon will in like manner immediately report, by telegraph, to the adjutant general, stating the occasion of the call, the number of troops needed, and the number then and there available for the required service.

SECT. 182.—The officer so called on will take the most expeditious means to bring so much force as is required, with an adequate supply of arms and ammunition into service, with the least practicable delay, and in the best condition for the duty to be performed. The ranking officer present will assume command.

SECT. 183.—The civil officer making the call will communicate his orders and directions to the officer in command. He cannot himself give a command to the troops, or otherwise interfere with their movements or duties. His instructions are given in general terms, directing the accomplishment of a particular purpose, as to defend or protect a person, place, bridge, building, or to clear a place, disperse rioters, or aid a seizure or arrest. But the mode or means by which the specified purpose is to be attained will be directed by the military commander.

Sec. 184.—Officers will insist upon, and enforce the most complete subordination, good order and discipline, and will impress upon their troops the necessity of coolness and self-possession, and will enforce, absolutely, the rule that no man shall bring his piece to a "ready," much less fire, without orders from his proper military superior.

Sect. 185.—The commanding officer will be cautious not to allow any persons to become intermingled with the troops, or to close upon them, so as to interfere with their manœuvres; and will take care not to advance into any riotous or tumultuous assemblage by a flank. He will not weaken his main force too much by detachments, and will aim always to have in hand a sufficient body to act with energy and decisive effect, at the proper time and place.

Sect. 186.—The troops are not authorized to punish any person for an offense, however amenable he may be to punishment, and they will endeavor, by firm and judicious conduct, and the moral force of their presence, to establish public order, if possible, without the actual use of their arms.

Sect. 187.—The bayonet should be used in preference, when it will accomplish the proper result. But when the necessity to fire is obvious, the commanding officer will give the order to fire. Loading with blank cartridge is prohibited, and the troops must be enjoined to aim well and low. It is desirable, when the necessity of the case will admit, not to load until in the presence of the rioters.

Sect. 188.—A complete return will be made by each commander of a company or detachment called into service in the manner above provided, containing the names and rank of all who serve, the period of service in each case, and when from different military districts, then the district in which enrolled must be stated, and also the names of those who were required to turn out for duty and refused to obey. Such returns will be made at the earliest time practicable to the commanding officer, who will authenticate the same as far as it is correct, and with such special report as he deems proper, forward the same without delay to the adjutant general.

Quarters and Subsistence.

Sect. 189.—To every detachment called into service, the proper camp equipage and rations will be furnished by the quartermaster and commissary general, who may, if the same be not in the public arsenals, purchase the articles necessary.

Sect. 190.—Whenever detachments shall be ordered into service for a period not exceeding twenty days, the officer ordering the same may authorize such detachments to provide their own quarters, rations and forage.

And in such cases, each officer shall receive in addition to his usual pay, seventy-five cents per day, each non-commissioned officer and private, fifty cents per day, and every member of a mounted company shall receive, in addition, two dollars per day, which shall include keeping and forage for horses.

Camps of Instruction.

SECT. 191.—A camp of instruction will be ordered once in each year, in each of the division or brigade districts of this State, as the commander-in-chief may direct, which shall be held at such time and place and in such manner as may be directed; and in case suitable ground cannot be found in any district for said camp, the same may be held in the adjoining district.

SECT. 192.—Such camps shall continue for a period not exceeding ten days, and shall be governed by the rules and regulations of the United States.

Garrison Duty.

SECT. 193.—The commander-in-chief may, from time to time, order such regiments, battalions, batteries or companies, without regard to arm, as he may select, to such forts, works, or other places as may be furnished by the United States Government, or as may be convenient for that purpose, for a period not exceeding ten days in any one year, for instruction in garrison duty and in the exercise of heavy artillery, under such instructors as may be assigned for that purpose.

Camps and Garrisons—How Officered.

SECT. 194.—The commander-in-chief will designate commissioned officers of proper rank, without regard to military districts, to command such camps, forts or other places, and will assign such other officers, also without regard to military districts, to duty as field and staff officers and instructors, as may be required to fully officer such camps and forts, and supply all deficiencies that may exist in the complete organization of the troops quartered therein.

How Supplied.

SECT. 195.—The quarter master general shall, upon the requisition of the commander-in-chief, furnish such camp and garrison equipage as may be required for the use of the troops so encamped or stationed, and shall also furnish transportation, whenever the same is necessary for conveying said troops to and from such camps or stations.

SECT. 196.—The commissary general shall, upon like requisition, provide subsistence for such troops, to conform in price and quantity to the ration prescribed by the general

regulations for the army of the United States, and to be issued in kind.

SECT. 197.—The said commissary general shall also, upon like requisition, furnish such arms, ordnance and ammunition as may be necessary for the use of such encampments or garrisons.

Absentees.

SECT. 198.—The same fine shall be assessed for each day of absence without leave from any camp or garrison, as is hereinbefore provided for absence from any parade, and within twenty days after each tour of camp or garrison duty, the said fines shall be heard and determined by the proper regimental, battalion or company courts of review, with the same notice, and to be followed by similar proceedings, as hereinbefore provided, in the case of parades by section 75, &c.

Expense of Camps, &c.

SECT. 199.—For all such sums as shall be required by the engineer and quartermaster of said camps, forts and stations, in laying out and preparing the ground designated for such purpose, and in furnishing quarters for said troops, also for all such sums as shall be required for the pay, transportation, subsistence and all necessary supplies for said troops, provision shall be made by the paymaster general, as hereinafter directed, out of the State military fund.

COMPENSATION FOR MILITARY SERVICE.

SECT. 200.—The military forces of this State, when in actual service of the State in time of war, insurrection, invasion or imminent danger thereof, shall during their time of service, be entitled to the same pay, rations and other allowances as are or may be hereafter established by law for the army of the United States, and whenever specially ordered to perform camp, garrison or guard duty shall be entitled to the same rate of compensation for every day actually employed in the performance of such duty.

Pay Roll of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.

SECT. 201.—The commanding officer of every company which shall have been ordered to perform camp or garrison duty, as aforesaid, and of every company or detachment which shall have performed a tour of guard duty under the orders of the commander-in-chief, either in attendance upon a court martial or otherwise, shall, immediately upon the expiration of each tour of duty, make out an alphabetical list of all the members of his company or detachment who shall have appeared and performed such duty, uniformed, armed and equipped, as hereinbefore provided, and shall set opposite to

each name the number of days duty performed by each, and the amount of pay each is entitled to receive for such service, and if a mounted company or detachment, whether said members were provided with serviceable horses, and shall also set forth opposite to the name of each member of his company whether such member is indebted to his company, or to the military fund on account of fines or other stoppages, and the cause and amount of such indebtedness, and shall transmit the said pay roll, certified on his oath to be correct and true, and approved by the commanding officer of said camp or post, or by the president of said court martial, or officer to whom said guard was ordered to report, to the paymaster general, within ten days after the expiration of said tour of duty.

Pay Roll of Officers.

SECT. 202.—The commanding officer of each camp or post shall, also, at the close of the time for which each company, battery, squadron, battalion or regiment shall have been ordered to attend for duty thereat, make or cause to be made a complete roster or list of all commissioned officers and non-commissioned staff officers who shall have appeared and performed duty thereat, uniformed, armed and equipped, as hereinbefore provided, and shall set opposite each name the number of days duty performed by each, and the amount of pay each is entitled to receive for such service, after the deductions of fines or other stoppages as mentioned in the preceding section, and shall transmit said pay roll, verified by his oath to be correct and true, to the paymaster general, within ten days after the expiration of said tour of duty.

Pay Roll of Courts Martial.

SECT. 203.—The pay roll of the members and officers of general courts martial, including the officers of the provost guard, shall in like manner be made out by the judge advocate, verified by his oath, and authenticated by the president of the court.

Payment to be provided for.

SECT. 204.—The paymaster general shall, under the direction of the commander-in-chief, prescribe such further rules and regulations to provide for the more convenient payment, out of the military fund, of all sums which may become due to officers, non-commissioned officers and privates as may be deemed necessary to facilitate the execution of the foregoing provisions, and shall also prepare the necessary blanks of pay rolls and other forms, and cause the same to be transmitted to the commanding officers hereinbefore mentioned

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Additional Special Provisions for the First Enrollment.

SECT. 205.—Where the enrollment list of any district, under the enrollment recently made, shall not from any cause be filed in the clerk's office of the county within which such district is situate, by the 1st day of December next, as provided by section 20, in such case the board of exemption, as therein mentioned, shall not assemble sooner than one month from the day of filing of said lists, similar notice to be given of the filing of said lists and assembling of said board, as directed in said section, and the time therein appointed for enrolled men to join a volunteer company, or pay commutation, to be in such cases in like manner extended to two months beyond the time when said board so assembles.

Substitutes.

SECT. 206.—Nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent any drafted person from reporting by an acceptable substitute, enrolled in the same military district in which the person drafted resides, and in that case any commutation which may have been paid by such drafted person shall not be returned to him, and payment of such commutation shall be enforced as in other cases.

Exempts.

SECT. 207.—The association of Old Defenders, composed of the surviving officers and men of the Maryland militia, who participated in the defence of Baltimore in 1814, is hereby recognized as an honorary adjunct of the military organization of the State, but the members thereof shall not be liable to any of the duties herein required, nor shall the military fund be liable for their expenses.

SECT. 208.—The association of exempts, known as the Aged Guard of 1862, shall only be liable to such of the duties heirein required as they may voluntarily assume to impose upon themselves by their constitution and by-laws, a copy of which shall be deposited in the office of the adjutant general. And it is hereby earnestly recommended to all loyal exempts throughout the State, to form similar organizations for home defence in their several localities. Every such organization may be furnished with arms, in the mode hereinbefore prescribed, upon a copy of its constitution and by-laws being deposited in the office of the adjutant general, together with a roll of the members.

SECT. 209.—Loyal exempts may enrol their names as honorary members of any company of the National Guard, to to serve in case of imminent public danger, and shall be allowed to attend drills.

Imprisonment in Default of Collection.

SECT. 210.—In all cases of fines, penalties or commutations prescribed by these rules and orders, whenever the officer charged hereby with the duty of collecting the same shall make return to the commandant of the district within which the delinquent resides, that he has no property out of which said fines, &c., can be realized, it shall be the duty of the commandant to authorize the officer charged with the collection to arrest the delinquent, and to commit him to the custody of the sheriff of the county wherein he resides, or to the warden of Baltimore city jail where he resides in that city, and by a written warrant directed to the sheriff or warden, command him to hold said delinquent in close custody for two days, where the amount of said fine, &c., does not exceed the sum of two dollars, and for one additional day for every additional dollar of said fine, &c., the expenses of his imprisonment to be paid by the commandant out of the military fund of the district; provided that in no case shall such imprisonment exceed the term of ten days, and shall cease as soon as said fine and costs are paid; and, provided, also, that for special cause shown to and approved by the commander-in-chief, he may authorize said commandant to commit such delinquent to the custody of the sheriff of some other county, in accordance with the direction, to same effect, in case of fines imposed by courts martial, found in section 151.

Strength of National Guard—When and how Increased.

SECT. 211.—Whenever in cases of imminent public danger there may be, in the opinion of the commander-in-chief, a necessity for increasing the strength of the National Guard, he may by proclamation or otherwise, order and direct the several company commanders to accept sufficient volunteers, should the same offer, to raise said companies to the maximum standard, and if the requisite number of volunteers should not offer, to require such number as may be deficient to be drafted from the reserve militia of the respective districts, and may, in like manner, order as many more new companies for the National Guard to be raised, either by volunteering or by draft as aforesaid, as the case may require.

Perjury.

SECT. 212.—Any person swearing falsely in any case, where an oath or affirmation is herein required to be taken, shall, on conviction thereof by any court having cognizance of the subject, be deemed guilty of perjury.

ARTICLES OF WAR.

SECT. 213.—Whenever the military forces of this State, or any part thereof, shall be ordered to assemble for purposes of

military instruction, under the authority of the commander-in-chief, or whenever any part of said forces shall be ordered to assemble, under his authority, in time of war, insurrection, invasion or public danger, the rules and articles of war, and general regulations for the government of the army of the United States, so far as they are applicable, and with such modifications as are herein, or may be hereafter prescribed by the commander-in-chief, shall be considered in force and regarded as part of these orders, during the continuance of such assembly for instruction, and to the close of such state of war, invasion, insurrection or public danger; but no punishments under such rules and articles which shall extend to the taking of life, shall, in any case, be inflicted, except in time of actual war, invasion or insurrection, declared by proclamation of the Governor to exist.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

JOHN S. BERRY,

Brig. General and Adjutant General.

Annual Report of the President & Directors

OF THE

MARYLAND PENITENTIARY,

MADE TO HIS EXCELLENCY,

Augustus W. Bradford, Governor of Maryland,

JANUARY, 1865.

OFFICERS.

Directors:

John Hurst,	Stirling Thomas,
John Coates,	G. W. Ward,
E. L. Parker,	Wm. Chestnut.

President of the Board:

John Hurst.

Secretary of the Board:

George W. Ward.

Warden:

Mark W. C. Thompson.

Assistant Warden:

Isaac G. Roberts.

Physician:

Dr. J. W. Hank.

Matron:

Mrs. N. S. Hartley.

Financial Clerk:

Jno. J. C. Dougherty.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

MARYLAND PENITENTIARY,

Baltimore, November 30th, 1864.

To His Excellency, A. W. BRADFORD,

Governor of Maryland:

The Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary, beg leave to present to you their Annual Report of the operations of the Institution for the past year, and of its present condition.

The accompanying tables, A, B, C, D, E, and F, are referred to as showing its financial condition, and tables No. 1 to 8, its statistics.

The report of MR. DOUGHERTY, the Clerk, shows the Institution to be free from debt, with the exception of a claim of $470 50, enjoined in our hands by Court, and the amount due prisoners for over-work, and payable on their discharge, $2,-255 01.

Deducting these amounts from the available assets on hand, leaves a balance of $5,118 22.

The expenses of the Institution for the year ending 30th of November, 1863, amounted to $43,610 54, and the average number of prisoners 384. For the year ending this date the expenses are $53,952 56, and the average number of prisoners 413. The cost of supporting them per head, for the year 1863, was therefore $113 57, and for the present year $130 64. This increase is to be attributed to the advance in food, clothing, fuel and the salaries of officers.

The contracts for the hire of convicts, were mostly made sometime since, at prices much lower than might be obtained now. They cannot be increased however, except as the contracts expire.

Some of them have terminated and been renewed at an advance of about 50 per cent., and such will be the case with the others as they expire.

The last Legislature, in compliance with a request made in our last report granted an appropriation of $8,000 for the erection of suitable buildings for workshops. In pursuance of this object we have had erected two buildings, each two stories high, and seventy by fifty feet, and seventy by twenty

feet respectively, at a cost of $9,145 46. They are under rent to contractors at $600 00 per annum, and sufficient room reserved in them for the carpenter's, blacksmith's and painter's shop belonging to the State.

We beg leave to renew the recommendation made in our last report in regard to shortening the terms of convicts, for good behavior, and also for removing from the Institution those who are insane and idiotic.

We ask your favorable consideration of the reports of the Warden and Physician.

It is not intended to ask any appropriation of the Legislature the present year, as it is believed its receipts will be sufficient from ordinary sources to cover its expenses.

JOHN HURST,
STIRLING THOMAS,
JOHN COATES,
G. W. WARD,
E. L. PARKER,
WM. CHESTNUT.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

MARYLAND PENITENTIARY,

BALTIMORE, *November* 30, 1864.

To the Board of Directors
of the Maryland Penitentiary.

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the requirements of law, I have the honor of submitting to you my Annual Statement, with regard to the prisoners and workings of this Institution.

There were remaining in the prison on the 30th of November, 1863, 411 prisoners.

There were received during the year ending this date, 98 prisoners, namely, 46 white males and 6 white females, 29 colored males and 17 colored females.

We have now in keeping 387 prisoners, namely: 336 males and 51 females, being 24 less than on the 30th of November last. The highest number in prison at any one time during the year was 440, and the lowest 386; average number, 413.

During the year 7 have died; one from blows inflicted by a fellow prisoner whom I classed as insane in my last annual report. This circumstance I consider one of the results of confining that class of prisoners in an institution like this.

The number of prisoners hired to contractors is as follows: To Mr. Charles Murdock's heirs, manufacturing brooms and wooden ware, 99; to Mr. Porter Cook, manufacturing tin ware, 47; to Mr. Wm. H. Hiss, manufacturing chairs and cabinet work, 61; to Mr. Benjamin Russell, manufacturing boots and shoes, 34; to Mr. W. H. Miller, manufacturing cigars, 22; leaving 124 prisoners not hired.

Of this number, not contracted for, 51 are females, 15 of whom are employed in caning chairs, and the remainder in washing, making and mending prisoners clothing; leaving 73 males who are employed in caning chairs and doing such other work as is required in the institution, with the exception of 5, who are insane or idiotic, and are not employed at any kind of labor.

By the report of the Physician, Dr. HANK, it will be seen that though we have had contagious diseases to contend with, the health of the prisoners has been remarkably good: precaution having been taken to confine the diseases to those who were attacked, and who speedily recovered.

We have had but few cases of insubordination among the prisoners; their general conduct has been good.

In changing our system of working the prisoners for account of the State, to hiring them to contractors, we find the same difficulties arising as in other prisons where the contract system has been adopted, caused by the different views of the contractor and prisoner; the former complaining that the amount of labor performed by the convict is not enough, and the latter complaining, on the other hand, of being over tasked. Especially is this the case, where the convict has a long time to serve.

In all instances of this kind, the differences have been settled to the satisfaction of the contractors and with justice to the convicts.

Our thanks are due to the Legislature of our State for responding to the call made on them by your Board at their last session for an appropriation for building purposes, by which we have been able to erect two buildings for workshops, one of which, superintended by John Coates, Esq., and built by Messrs. Gill & Beatty, is 70 by 50 feet, and two stories high. It is built in a very substantial manner and cost $7,640.45. It is occupied by Mr. Porter Cook, in manufacturing and storing fruit and oyster cans.

The other is 70 by 20 feet, and two stories high: was built by prison labor with the exception of laying the brick. Stirling Thomas, Esq., superintended the building, assisted by Mr. Benjamin Reynolds, one of the officers of the institution. Cost $1,505.01.

The 2d story is occupied by Mr. W. H. Miller, in manufacturing cigars; the lower story for State purposes, comprising the blacksmith, paint and carpenter shops. These buildings have added much to the convenience and improvement of the Institution.

The suggestions made by your Board to the Legislature at its last session in regard to a law shortening the terms of prisoners for good conduct, were not acted on. It is to be hoped they will be at the coming session.

The following is an extract from the report of the Warden of the New Hampshire State prison, showing the beneficial effects of such a law:

"The behavior of the convicts the past year has been very satisfactory. Only six have been punished with the lash, and but few have been put in dark cell; and yet we are satisfied as a whole they never worked better. There have been more days labor performed in proportion to the number of convicts in prison than ever before, and full as much labor from each convict per day; there has been less insubordination, and less violation of the rules of the prison. Their tasks have been cheerfully and well done, and as a general rule much interest has been taken by them in their various departments of labor, to do it well and to do what was required of them; and all this without the help of the lash. At least twenty-five per cent. more work is obtained from them at present than when the lash was freely used; and yet we claim for ourselves all the necessary good discipline best calculated to make these outcasts from society better both for themselves while here and for society when liberated.

"Many of these good results arise from our 'good time' law, allowing each convict five days per month from his term of sentence for good behavior. Of the 169 discharged, 131 were entitled to and received the benefit of this law. This law as a disciplinarian is of inestimable value, and no inducement could persuade me to connect myself with any penal institution of this kind where the lash stood first and the principal means of enforcing discipline."

The strictest economy has been observed in buying and disposing of the clothing and provisions. It is quite probable that the cost of keeping the prisoners the coming year will exceed that of the last.

The Steam-boilers belonging to the Institution, have been in use for the last twenty years. They have just been examined by competent judges who report that though there is no immediate danger to be apprehended from their use, yet they advise the removal of the old ones and supply their place with new ones. The cost of doing this will be about $2,000.

Owing to the large increase of our female prisoners, we have been compelled to fit up sleeping apartments and make other arrangements for their accommodation. There is a great deficiency of shop room for that department, but we have made the best disposition of the rooms we have for that purpose.

I would here call your attention to the creditable manner in which Mrs. Hartley, the Matron, has discharged her duties. Notwithstanding the large increase of prisoners in her department, good order has prevailed.

Our thanks are due to the ministers of the gospel, who

visit the Institution and perform divine service in the male and female departments; also to Mr. Wisong, and Mrs. Hyde, superintendents of the Sabbath Schools, with their assistant teachers, who cheerfully devote their time to the purpose of giving religious instruction to this unfortunate class. Through their efforts and the preaching of the word of God much good has been done.

I regret to be compelled to announce the death of the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, who for many years has rendered the most constant active and invaluable religious services to the inmates of this Institution.

And now, gentlemen, permit me to tender my thanks for the many acts of kindness and assistance you have rendered me in the discharge of my duties, as well as the interest manifested by you in the management of the Institution.

M. W. C. THOMPSON,
Warden.

STATISTICAL TABLES

RELATING TO THE

PRISONERS OF THE MARYLAND PENITENTIARY,

For the year 1864.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the number of Prisoners Received and Discharged since November 30, 1863.

Number of Prisoners remaining Nov. 30, 1863		411
Received from December 1st, 1863, to Dec. 1st, 1864		98
Total		509
Discharged by expiration of sentence	89	
Pardoned during the year ending Nov. 30th, 1864	26	
Died " " " "	7	
Remaining in prison November 30th, 1864	387	
		509

Of those received during the year, 46 are white males, 6 are white females, 29 are colored males, 17 are colored females. Total, 98.

Of them were convicted for the first time, 92; second, 5; fifth, 1. Total, 98.

The highest number in prison at any time during the year was 440; the lowest number 386, and the average number 413.

Of those pardoned, 24 were pardoned by Governor Bradford and 2 by President Lincoln. Total, 26.

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the Occupation of the Prisoners prior to their Conviction.

Artist	1
Butchers	8
Bricklayers	1
Bakers	3
Blacksmiths	8
Boatmen	7
Bookbinder	1
Brushmakers	2
Boilermakers	2
Common Laborers	55
Carpenters	11
Clerks	6
Cooks	3
Cooper	1
Cigarmakers	3
Caulker	1
Carters	8
Carder and Spinners	2
Cabinetmakers	3
Engineer	1
Fishermen	2
Farmer	1
Farmhands	78
Glass Blower	1
Hucksters	2
House Servants	40
Merchant	1
Machinists	6
Millers	2
Millwright	1
Miners	2
Moulders	3
Miscellaneous	30
Ostlers	2
Number carried up	298
Number brought up	298
Plumbers	3
Plasterer	1
Pumpmaker	1
Painters	6
Potter	1
Porter	1
Printer	1
Shoemakers	11
Sailors	9
Seamstresses	2
Ship Carpenters	2
Stone Engraver	1
Sailmaker	1
Salesman	1
Stevedore	1
Stonemasons	3
Soldiers	5
Trader	1
Tailors	6
Tinners	3
Vagrants	7
Watermen	3
Waiters	4
Washerwomen	3
Wagoner	1
Broommaker	1
Coppersmith:	1
Trunkmaker	1
Candlemaker	1
Copper-plate Printer	1
Newsboy	1
Goldsmith	1
Overseer	1
Oystermen	3
Total	387

TABLE No. 3.

Showing their different Crimes, and the number committting each particnlar Crime.

Murder	9
Murder in the first degree	8
Murder in the second degree	30
Manslaughter	5
Felony	1
Arson	15
Rape	4
Rape on a child five years old	1
Assault with intent to commit a Rape	9
Stealing	30
Larceny	121
Horse Stealing	20
Assault with intent to kill	28
Burglary	17
Forgery	4
Robbery	12
Receiving Stolen Goods	3
Enticing and assisting Slaves to run away	14
Burglary and assault with intent to kill	2
Obtaining goods and money under false pretences	4
Burglary, Arson and Larceny	1
Highway Robbery	1
Setting fire to the Penitentiary Buildings	2
Burglary and Larceny	12
Passing Counterfeit Money	7
Assault with intent to Rob	2
Shooting with intent to kill	1
Larceny and obtaining money under false pretences	1
Burning Buildings of Baltimore Corporation	1
Perjury	1
Assault and Battery	1
Stealing Horse and Carriage	1
Attempt to Poison	2
Stealing Mules	2
Feloniously aiding and counselling Larceny	2
Stealing Gold Watch, Chain and Revolver	1
Bigamy	3
Stealing Horse and Wagon	1
Assault with intent to Maim	2
Assault and Robbery	2
False Pretences	2
Counterfeiting	1
Rogue and Vagabond	1
Total	387

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Terms for which the Prisoners were Sentenced.

Between 1 and 2 years	29	Between 10 and 11 years	4
For 2 "	37	For 11 "	3
Between 2 and 3 "	21	Between 11 and 12 "	10
For 3 "	30	" 12 and 13 "	4
Between 3 and 4 "	11	For 14 "	1
For 4 "	34	Between 14 and 15 "	11
Between 4 and 5 "	6	" 15 and 16 "	8
For 5 "	34	" 16 and 17 "	2
Between 5 and 6 "	10	" 17 and 18 "	10
For 6 "	17	" 19 and 20 "	3
Between 6 and 7 "	13	" 20 and 21 "	3
For 7 "	9	" 37 and 38 "	1
Between 7 and 8 "	4	For 44 years 6 mo. and 9 days	1
For 8 "	16	" life	11
Between 8 and 9 "	9	" 1 insane until he is duly discharged by law	1
For 9 "	1		
Between 9 and 10 "	12		
For 10 "	21	Total	387

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the ages of the Prisoners at the time of their Conviction.

Between 12 and 20 yrs	77	Between 45 and 50 years	9
" 20 " 25 "	121	" 50 " 55 "	9
" 25 " 30 "	59	" 55 " 60 "	11
" 30 " 35 "	41	" 60 " 70 "	4
" 35 " 40 "	28		
" 40 " 45 "	28	Total	387

TABLE No. 6.

Showing the grades of education, habits of life and social relations; how many did or did not attend Sunday School; how many were and were not bound out; how many did or did not lose their fathers and mothers before growing up, as reported by themselves.

Can read and write	164	387
Can only read	58	
Cannot read or write	164	
Received a good education	1	
Attended Sunday School	186	387
Did not attend Sunday School	201	
Never bound out	292	387
Bound and served till 21	52	
Bound and left their masters	13	
Slaves	30	
Habitually intemperate	6	387
Occasionally intemperate	297	
Moderate drinkers	18	
Strictly temperate	66	
White males	244	387
White females	14	
Colored males	92	
Colored females	37	
Married	143	387
Unmarried	227	
Widowers	15	
Widows	2	
Left Orphans	49	387
Not left Orphans	338	
Convicted for the 1st time	356	387
" " 2d "	25	
" " 3d "	5	
" " 5th "	1	

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the County or State where the Prisoners were born.

AMERICANS BORN IN		FOREIGNERS BORN IN	
Maryland	230	Germany	38
Pennsylvania	18	Ireland	24
New York	16	England	12
Delaware	5	Prussia	2
New Jersey	1	Upper Canada	2
Georgetown, D. C.	1	Italy	1
Missouri	1	France	4
Maine	1	Belgium	2
Illinois	1	Poland	1
Indiana	1	Bavaria	1
Georgia	1	Sweden	1
Vermont	2	Scotland	1
Virginia	11	Lower Canada	2
Ohio	1		
Kentucky	1	Total,	91
North Carolina	1		
Massachussetts	2		
Tennessee	1		
Washington, D. C.	1		
Total,	296		

Of the Marylanders there were born in

Allegany county	5	Number brought up,	149
Anne Arundel county	12	Howard county	8
Baltimore city	73	Kent "	7
Baltimore county	10	Montgomery "	7
Cecil "	5	Prince George's county	13
Caroline "	5	Queen Anne's "	4
Carroll "	2	St. Mary's "	1
Calvert "	6	Somerset "	7
Charles "	7	Talbot "	9
Dorchester "	13	Worcester "	13
Frederick "	7	Washington "	12
Harford "	4	Total,	230
Number carried up,	149		

TABLE No. 8.

Showing the County or Court from which the Prisoners were sent.

Allegany county	18
Anne Arundel county	19
Baltimore city	128
Baltimore county	46
Cecil "	16
Charles "	6
Caroline "	8
Carroll "	8
Calvert "	2
Dorchester "	8
Frederick "	19
Howard "	10
Number carried up,	288
Number brought up,	288
Harford county	15
Kent "	7
Montgomery county	4
Prince George's "	16
Queen Anne's "	5
Somerset "	9
St. Mary's "	3
Talbot "	9
Washington "	20
Worcester "	9
United States Court	2
	387

CLERK'S REPORT.

MARYLAND PENITENTIARY,
Baltimore, November 30, 1864.

To the President and Directors
of the Maryland Penitentiary:

GENTLEMEN:—I most respectfully herewith submit to your Honorable Board the following statement and those annexed, taken from the books of the Institution.

RESOURCES:	
Cash	$ 570 06
Bills Receivable	1,523 77
Open Accounts....($134 56 doubtful)....	5,744 90
Mattress....Stock on hand	5 00
	$7,843 73
LIABILITIES:	
Open Accounts	470 50
Amount due Prisoners not included in general Accounts (overwork)	2,255 01
Surplus	5,118 22
	$7,843 73

We have also on hand, as per inventory, the following:—Provisions, $1,927 23; Fuel, $3,110 00.

Respectfully,

JOHN J. C. DOUGHERTY,
Clerk.

TABLE A.

Showing Goods, &c., on hand belonging to the Maryland Penitentiary, November, 30th, 1864.

Household Account: For furniture in front building, hospital, female department, dormitory, refectory, wagon and prison yards, carriage, wagons, horse, gas machine, force pumps, hose, &c.	$5,967 78
Furniture and Bedding Account: For Sundry articles of furniture, cots, comforts and blankets	2,432 58
Clothing Account: For sundry articles of clothing, now in use, materials, and boots and shoes on hand	6,958 88
Fuel Account: For Coal and Wood on hand	3,110 00
Provision Account: For provisions on hand	1,927 23
Weaving Account: For implements and fixtures	50 00
Dyeing Account: For implements and fixtures.	387 20
Carding and Spinning Account: For engine, implements and fixtures	1,253 00
Smithing Account: For implements and fixtures	345 21
Coopering Account: For implements and fixtures	19 76
Mattress Account: For stock on hand	5 00
	$22,456 64

TABLE B.

Maryland Penitentiary.

1864.	Dr.	
Nov. 30.	To Treasury Department, balance account	$ 56,000 00
	To Arrearages of Interest account	131,254 38
	To Aggregate of Amount of open accounts	470 50
	To Stock, for balance of account, being net Capital of the Institution	133,436 21
		$321,161 09
1864.	Cr.	
Nov. 30.	By Cash, balance on hand	$ 570 06
	By Bills Receivable on hand	1,523 77
	By Aggregate of Amount of open account	5,744 90
	By Sundries, as per Inventory	22,456 64
	By Lot and Buildings	290,865 72
		$321,161 09

TABLE C.

Showing Statement of the Expenses of the Maryland Penitentiary, from December 1st, 1863, to November 30th, 1864.

For Fuel	$	2,744 90
For Prisoners discharged—amount paid Prisoners going out by expiration of sentence		252 64
For amount paid Directors for attendance at Meetings of the Board		1,438 00
For Provisions		21,856 43
For Household, consisting of Hospital, Repairs and General expenses		3,270 68
For Clothing		3,230 29
For Salary of Officers—amount paid Warden, Assistant Warden, Deputies, Clerks, Physician, Matron, &c		20,929 87
For Insurance		229 75
	$	53,952 56
By amount Received from the State upon account of Salary of Officers	$	8,000 00
By Balance		45,952 56
	$	53,952 56

TABLE D.

Profit and Loss of the Maryland Penitentiary, November 30, 1864.

1864.			
Nov. 30.	To Pollard, Smith & Co., - -		$ 43 53
	To Fuel, - - - -		2,744 90
	To Furniture and Bedding, -		422 17
	To Prisoners discharged, - -		252 64
	To per diem of Directors, - -		1,438 00
	To Provisions, - - -		21,856 43
	To Household, - - -		3,270 68
	To Clothing, - - -		3,230 29
	To Weaving, - - -		351 42
	To Salary of Officers, - -		12,929 87
	To Insurance, - - -		229 75
	To Mattress, - - -		3 10
			$ 46,772 78
1864.			
Nov. 30.	By Discount, - - -		370 34
	By Admittance, - - -		2 00
	By Smithing, - - -		495 06
	By Hire, - - - -		41,739 45
	By Dyeing, - - -		143 01
	By Stock, - - -		4,022 92
			$ 46,772 78

TABLE E.

Showing the Cost of the New Shops, No. 1 and 2, Maryland Penitentiary.

1864.			
Nov. 30.	To Cash paid for materials, labor, &c., on No. 1, - -		$ 7,640 45
	To Cash paid for materials, labor, &c., on No. 2, - -		1,505 01
1864.			
Nov. 30.	By special appropriation from the State, -	$8,000 00	
	By cash received for material sold, - -	65 00	
	By balance, - -	1,080 46	
		$9,145 46	$ 9,145 46

TABLE F.

Stock Account of the Maryland Penitentiary, November 30, 1864.

1864.			
Nov. 30.	To arrearages of Interest,	$ 4,897 36	
	To profit and loss, - -	4,022 92	
	To Balance, - - - -	133,436 21	
			$ 142,356 49
1863.			
Nov. 30.	By Balance, - - - -	124,291 49	
1864.			
Nov. 30.	By Special appropriation,	10,000 00	
	By Lot and building, -	8,056 00	
			$ 142,356 49

STATE OF MARYLAND—CITY OF BALTIMORE, SCT:

MARK W. C. THOMPSON, Warden, and JOHN J. C. DOUGHERTY, Clerk, of the Maryland Penitentiary, being this day sworn by me, depose and say, that the foregoing statements, marked A, B, C, D, E and F, contain a true account of the affairs of the said Penitentiary, for the year ending 30th November, 1864, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

MARK W. C. THOMPSON, *Warden.*
JOHN J. C. DOUGHERTY, *Clerk.*

BALTIMORE, *December 9th*, 1864, subscribed and swore before

JOHN B. WHEAT, *Justice of the Peace.*

STATE OF MARYLAND—BALTIMORE CITY, SCT:

I HEREBY CERTIFY, That JOHN B. WHEAT, Esquire, before whom the annexed affidavits were made, and who has thereto subscribed his name, was at the time of so doing, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, duly commissioned and sworn.

(SEAL.) IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I hereto set my hand and affix the seal of the Superior Court of Baltimore city, this ninth day of December, A. D., 1864.

ALFORD MACE,
Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

MARYLAND PENITENTIARY,
December 1, 1864.

Gentlemen of the Board of Directors:

During the past year, three thousand eight hundred and thirty-five applications were made by the male inmates of the Penitentiary, to the Physician, for medical attention. The greater portion of these cases were of such a character as could be met without interfering with the daily duties of the applicants. In one hundred and seventy cases, it was necessary to exempt patients, for a limited period, from labor. The time lost in consequence amounts to four hundred and seventy-three days. One hundred and thirty-five cases were sent to the Hospital for treatment. Of these, six died, and the remainder being either cured or greatly relieved, returned to their accustomed duties.

The deaths were as follows:

Solomon Smith, colored, convicted in Howard county, September, 1860, and sentenced for 17 years, died May 3d, 1864, of Pneumonia, aged 80 years.

Jacob Douglas, colored, convicted in Charles county, December, 1862, and sentenced for 6 years 6 months, was killed by a fellow convict, May 19th, 1864, aged 42 years.

Moses Bright, colored, convicted in Talbot county, June, 1858, and sentenced for 10 years, died June 18th, 1864, of Carditis, aged 42 years.

Emanuel Jones, colored, a frail, idiotical youth, convicted in Washington county, December, 1863, and sentenced for 1 year 6 months, died May 16th, 1864, of Ascites, aged 17 years.

Chas. Green, white, convicted in Baltimore county, March, 1861, and for the third time an inmate of this prison, died August 10th, 1864, of Typhoid Fever, aged 26 years.

Henry Kearney, white, convicted in Frederick county, March, 1850, and sentenced for 17 years, died June 30th, 1864, of Phthisis, aged 50 years. This man was pronounced a consumptive when he entered the prison, and was an inmate of the Hospital during the fifteen months immediately preceding his death.

In the Female Department of the prison, one death and one birth occurred during the year.

Martha Woods, colored, convicted in Baltimore city, October, 1863, and sentenced for 4 years, died December 15th, 1863, of Meningitis, aged 17 years.

Charlotte Stanley, colored, convicted in Dorchester county, November, 1863, gave birth to a son, Charles Stanley, January 15th, 1864.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. F. HANK, M. D.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,

IN REGARD TO INCREASED PRICE FOR TUITION, &c., OF STATE BENEFICIARIES.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,

Annapolis, Sept. 2d, 1864.

F. MORTIMER LEWIS, ESQ.,

Treasurer Penna. Inst'n for the Deaf and Dumb.

SIR:—Your account for tuition, &c., of 4 pupils has been received. On examination of our Records, it appears that the term of John H. Tims expired October 1st, 1862.

Will you please explain why his name is still continued on the list. It may be that his term was extended, but if so, we have no record of such extention.

Very respectfully,

WM. B. HILL,

Secretary of State.

N. B.—The late Legislature omitted to increase the rate, as recommended by the Executive.

He is therefore not authorized to pay more than $180.

PENNA. INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,

Philadelphia, Sept. 9th, 1864.

HON. WM. B. HILL,

Secretary of State, Annapolis, Md.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 2nd instant, and to inform you that it was laid before the Board of Directors, at a stated meeting held on the 7th instant.

It is to be regretted that the Legislature of your State did not make the necessary appropriation for the support of the pupils placed by her in this Institution. But the Board of Directors entertaining no doubt that the Legislature at their next meeting will promptly provide the requisite means to educate these unfortunate children, without any hestitation consent to their remaining. The Board last year lost upwards of twenty-six dollars on every pupil under their care at the annual charge of $180. Prices have so greatly increased that it has become *absolutely requisite* that the annual charge should be raised to $200, when the pupils are clothed by their parents and $240 when the clothing is provided by the Institution.

I ask the especial attention of His Excellency, the Governor of Maryland, to the enclosed resolutions, which will fully explain the views of the Directors on this subject.

In regard to the case of Jno. H. Tims, I beg leave to remark that the Legislature of Maryland having allowed the term of *seven years* to each pupil, and no limitation having been made in any other case so far as I am aware, the fact of the limitation to *four years* was lost sight of, and as his tuition was paid without any objection, there was nothing to awaken attention to the case.

It will scarcely be a matter of regret that this unfortunate boy has enjoyed nearly the full term so beneficially granted by your Commonwealth to her deaf mute children.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

F. MORTIMER LEWIS, Treas.

At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, held on Wednesday, 7th September, A. D., 1864, the following Resolutions were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That from and after the 7th instant, the pupils

of the State of Maryland, shall be charged at the rate of $200 a year, when the parents clothe them, and $240 when they are clothed by the Institution.

Resolved, That in receiving from the Executive of the State of Maryland, the sum of $160 a year for each pupil, the Treasurer be directed to inform him that we reserve the right to the difference between that sum and $240, relying upon the justice of the Legislature that they will eventually make an appropiation to that amount.

From the minutes,

JAMES J. BARCLAY.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,

Annapolis, Oct. 4th, 1864.

F. MORTIMER LEWIS, ESQ.,

SIR:—Please find enclosed Executive Warrant for $320, being 6 months tuition of 4 pupils, at the rate fixed by our Legislature.

I am directed by the Governor to say that he will renew his recommendation to increase the annual allowance for the education of the State beneficiaries at the approaching session of the Legislature, and for an appropriation to cover the difference between the amount heretofore allowed by the State, and that claimed by your Directors as set forth in your letter of the 8th ultimo.

In the case of John H. Tims, referred to in your letter, the Governor has concluded to extend his term for the maximum time allowed under our statute, so that it will end October 1st, 1865.

Yours very respectfully,

WM. B. HILL, Sec'y of State.

LIST OF STATE BENEFICIARIES IN THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB DURING THE YEAR 1864.

NO.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE WHEN RECEIVED.	DATE OF WARRANT.	EXPIRATION OF TERM.	REMARKS.
83	Wm. Thomas Copper,	Kent Co.,	10	March 31, 1857	March 31, 1864.	
84	Geo. Washington McAtee,	Washington Co.,	12	April 28, "	April 28, "	
85	Margaret Ellen Garrish,	Baltimore City,	12	Sept. 22, "	Oct. 1, "	
90	John H. Tims,	Cecil Co.,	12	" 23, 1858.	" 1, 1862.	
93	Wm. George Gill,	Balto. Co.,	16	May 23, 1860.	April 1, 1867.	Term extended to Oct. 1, 1865.
94	Elizabeth Jane Johnson,	Balto. Co.,	15	" " "	" 1, "	
95	Mary Anne Bramble,	Kent Co.,	18	June 15, "	Oct. 1, 1864.	
97	Celestia B. Clark.	Kent Co.,	15	Oct. 26, "	" 26, 1865.	

LIST OF STATE BENEFICIARIES IN COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB DURING THE YEAR 1864.

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE WHEN RECEIVED.	DATE OF WARRANT.	EXPIRATION OF TERM.	REMARKS.
1	John Plummer Ijams,	Frederick County,	7	May 23, 1860,	April 1, 1867	
2	Mary M. Ijams,	" "	9	" " "	" " "	
3	Florence L. Dammann,	Baltimore City,		" " "	" " "	
4	Margaret Maher,	" "	11	" " "	" " "	
5	Anna Jenkins,	" "		" 26, "	" " "	
7	Conrad Ingledeiger,	" "		" " "	" " "	
8	Andrew J. Lambdin,	" "	14	January 29, 1861,	Jan. 29, 1866	
9	Julias Bissitt,	Washington County,	14	February 5, "	Feb. 5, 1867	
11	Aaron B. Showman,	" "	13	" " "	" " "	
12	William Peacock,	Baltimore City,		October 12, "	Oct. 1, 1865	
13	Henry C. Wentz,	" County,	16	April 17, 1862,	Sept. 1, 1867	
14	Thomas J. Sprague,	" City,	11	" 21, "	" " 1869	
15	David Blair,	Washington County,	10	May 9, "	" " "	
16	Mary Jane Blair,	" "	13	Nov. 18, "	" " 1867	
17	Sarah Jane Wells,	Anne Arundel, "	9	" " "	" " 1869	
18	James E. Collibery,	Frederick "	15	" " "	" " 1868	
19	Peter Duffy,	Baltimore City,	13	April 3, 1863,	April 1, 1870	
20	Hester Maria Porter,	Allegany County,	10	October 9, "	Oct. " "	
21	John Elbert Bull,	Baltimore "	16	" " "	" " "	
22	John Henry Turner,	" "	14	" 20, "	" " "	

LIST OF STATE BENEFICIALS IN COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB DURING THE YEAR 1864—CONTINUED.

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE WHEN RECEIVED.	DATE OF WARRANT.	EXPIRATION OF TERM.	REMARKS.
23	Thomas Hays,	Harford County,	11	Oct. 23, 1863	Oct. 1, 1870	
24	Amanda M. Karnes,	Washington "	10	January 18, 1864	March 1, 1871	
25	Melinda Blair,	" "	10	February 8, "	April " "	
26	Lewis C. Easterday,	Frederick "	15	March 29, "	" " 1870	
27	Charles Dashiell, Jr.,	Somerset "	19	" " "	May " "	
28	Lydia Ann Mitchell,	Harford "	14	May 26, "	July " 1871	

LIST OF STATE BENEFICIARIES IN THE MARYLAND BLIND INSTITUTION DURING THE YEAR EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR.

No.	*Name.*	*Residence.*	*Age when received.*	*Date of Warrant.*	*Expiration of Term.*	*Remarks.*
18	Margaret C. Stembler,	Baltimore city,	9	May 23, 1857,	Oct. 1st, 1864.	Term extended to June 8th, 1865.
19	Amos Dorsey,	Howard county,	11	July 2, "	" "	" " July 6th, "
22	James Zachariah Airey,	Baltimore city,	10	April 20, 1859.	" 1865.	
23	William H. Fentress,	Dorchester co.,	9	May 7, 1860.	June 1, 1868.	
24	Louis D. Zumstein,	Frederick county	11	" 5, "	Jan.. 1, "	
26	Sarah Ellen Willard,	" "	11	" 5, "	" 1, 1866.	Discharged as incapable of receiving instruction.
27	Mary Neymeyer,	" "	14	" 5, "	" 1, "	
28	Margaret Ella Bassford,	A. Arundel co.,	10	" 29, "	April 1, "	
29	S Washington Clifford,	Baltimore county	15	" 29, "	" 1, "	
30	Emma J. Getslich,	" city,	9	" 29, "	" 1, "	
34	Sarah Elizabeth Cooper,	Talbot county,	12	April 3, 1861.	" 3, 1867.	Not in institution September 27th, 1864.
35	Ann Emily Bruff,	Baltimore city,	10	" 3, "	" 3, "	
36	George W. Saviell,	" "	14	Oct. 28, "	Oct. 28, "	Oct. 1st, 1862, expelled. Reinstated April 1st, 1864.
37	Catherine Ann Blake,	" "	10	" 28, "	" 28, "	
38	Edward Darby,	Montgomery co.,	18	Jan'y 1, 1862.	Jan. 10, 1870.	
39	Charles E. Johnson,	Baltimore co.,	9	April 2, "	April 1, "	
40	Francis L. Battee,	" city,	11	Feb'y 10, 1863.	Mar'h 1, 1871.	Oct. 1st, 1863, expelled. Reinstated April 1st, 1864.
42	Paulina Young,	Allegany county	10	April 21, "	May 1, "	
41	William Conklin,	Baltimore city,	12	Feb'y 17, "	Mar'h 1, "	
43	Eva A. L. Meysinger,	Frederick county	9	May 29, "	Sept. 1, "	
44	James N. Glabhill,	" "	10	Aug. 28, "	April 1, "	
45	Ann Lelia Campbell,	Baltimore city,	10	Sept. 8, "	Sept. 1, "	
46	Anderson Cross,	Allegany county	9	Oct. 9, "	Oct. 1, "	

LIST OF STATE BENEFICIARIES IN THE MARYLAND BLIND INSTITUTION DURING THE YEAR EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR—CONTINUED.

No.	*Name.*	*Residence.*	*Age when received.*	*Date of Warrant.*	*Expiration of Term.*	*Remarks.*
47	Joseph Parsons,	Baltimore co.,	21	Oct. 9, 1863.	Oct. 1, 1871.	
48	Mary M. Winters,	Washington co.,	9	Nov'r 17, "	Dec'r 1, "	
49	Winnefred Whelan,	Baltimore city.	16	June 14, 1864.	July 1, 1869.	
50	Alice C. Murray,	" "	9	Sept. 27, "	Sept. 1. 1872.	
51	Olivia Kelley,	" "	13	" 27, "	Oct. 1, "	

CORRESPONDENCE WITH

GEORGE FRENCH, ESQ.

ON THE SUBJECT OF THE TITLE TO THE LOT SELECTED FOR ANTIETAM CEMETERY.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Annapolis May 9, 1864.

GEORGE FRENCH, ESQ.

DEAR SIR:—I have just received yours of the 5th inst. informing me that on investigation of the title to the lot selected for the Soldiers' Cemetery near Sharpsburg, it appears that Mr. Fiery, the trustee, is only authorized to make title to an undivided four fifths of it, and (as I understand you to say,) that fact appears upon the face of the proceedings under which he sells. I am much surprised at this, as Mr. Fiery never intimated to me that he was selling an undivided interest, or that there was any doubt as to the title of any part of the lot, and this although I expressly told him that I must have an investigation of the title before completing the purchase, and referred him to you for that purpose.

I of course could not feel authorized to consumate the purchase under such circumstances and I hardly suppose the trustee can differ with me on that point; if he has reported the sale, and it is necessary to show cause against its ratification, you will please take the proper steps to do so.

I feel much disappointed in failing to procure this lot, and I would, I believe, sooner than now be compelled to look out again for another site, undertake to make any reasonable arrangement that would guarantee the State against the claims of the owner of the outstanding fifth part. If the owners of the four-fifth are sufficiently responsible or could execute such a guaranty as would assure substantially the title, perhaps such an arrangement might still be made. Being however personally unacquainted with the parties, I should feel disposed to submit the practicability of any such arrangement to your advice, but I entertain no doubt that under the cir-

cumstances stated in your letter my duty compels me to decline making the purchase.

Yours very respectfully,

A. W. BRADFORD.

HAGERSTOWN, *May 5th*, 1864.

GOVERNOR BRADFORD,

DEAR SIR:—Some 10 days since Mr. Jacob Fiery, Trustee in Equity, to settle the real estate of Robert F. Kennedy, deceased, called at my office, and informed me that you desired me to investigate the title to the property you purchased from him for a Cemetery, at Sharpsburg, and to communicate to you the result of my investigation.

I regret to inform you that it is my decided opinion that he cannot convey you a good title for the property purchased, but can only convey the interest which R. Kennedy, held in the same, which was an undivided four-fifths.

I send you herewith a short abstract of the title so that you may see upon what my opinion is based, and I am sure after reading it, you will agree with me.

You will find by the annexed notice that the sale will be ratified on the 20th of May inst., if no objections are filed to the same. Please write me if you desire objections to be filed against final ratification.

Very respectfully,

Your obd't servant,

(*Signed,*) GEORGE FRENCH.

31¼ acres of land near Sharpsburg, of which the 10 acres purchased by you for Cemetery compose a part, was sold out in 1825, by Benjamin Price, executor of J. Hays, to Benj F. Hickman, (Recorded Liber H. H. folios 616 and 617.) Benj. F. Hickman, died intestate, leaving 5 children to whom his property descended, viz: Lucretia Hickman, Rebecca Hickman, Ellen, intermarried with Coneson Davenport, Mary,

intermarried with Wm. T. Taylor, and a lunatic son name unknown.

The first four parties with their husbands, executed a deed to Robert F. Kennedy, for their respective interest, being one-fifth each, and making four-fifth conveyed of said 31¼ acres, Jan'y 28, 1850, (Recorded Liber J. N., No. 5, folios 247, 248 and 249.) Robert F. Kennedy's estate was decreed to be sold by decree in Chancery No. 1580, and Jacob Fiery, Trustee, appointed to make sale, which proceeding appears to be correct, and the bill states in said proceeding that his interest in said 31¼ acres of which this 10 acres for a Cemetery is a part, consists of four-fifths.

The Hickman heirs, all reside out of the State of Maryland, some in Virginia, some in the West. I cannot find out whether this Lunatic son, who owned one-fifth of said 31¼ acres, is deceased or living, or whether there has been any change with the other heirs by death, or marriage since the execution of the deed to R. F. Kenney.

Rev. L. VAN BOKKELEN,

WITH COPIES OF CIRCULAR AND INTERROGATORIES ADDRESSED BY HIM TO THE SCHOOL AUTHORITIES IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES.

Office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction,
Baltimore, Md., Dec. 7, 1864.

To his Excellency, A. W. Bradford, *Governor:*

My Dear Sir:—I enclose for your inspection a circular letter and schedule of queries which have been forwarded to the school authorities of the several counties under the existing laws.

I have also sent copies to prominent citizens interested in the cause of education, that they may be informed of my wishes and perhaps induced to aid me in collecting the statistics so essential to wise progress in my work.

I am now corresponding with the Superintendents of public institutions in other States, and am seeking information from every source within my reach. The more I reflect upon the work to which you have commissioned me, the more thorough is the conviction of its magnitude and vital importance to our people. I only dare hope that I may be able to comprehend it in its length, breadth and depth, and make such provision as will meet the demand of our State as it enters upon the grand career which it has been your privilege as well as honor to help to open.

Next week I propose to visit Connecticut, Massachusetts and New York, returning to Baltimore about the 22d inst. By that time I expect to receive letters from the counties, and to begin to arrange my tour of visitation.

I have already been favored with interviews and consultations with several prominent and intelligent citizens, all of whom express the warmest interest in our effort to disenthrall the intellect of the rising generation.

Very truly yours,

L. VAN BOKKELEN.

OFFICE OF

State Superintendent of Public Instruction,

BALTIMORE, December 1, 1864.

To .....

of ..... *County.*

The first duty which devolves upon the *State Superintendant of Public Instruction*, is the preparation of a Bill for a Uniform System of Public Schools.

This Bill must be reported to the General Assembly within thirty days after the commencement of its first session under New Constitution.

In order to perform aright this important work and, as far as practicable, adapt the system to the actual need of the State; much statistical information must be collected in the shortest possible period. I, therefore, propose to visit the several County Towns, for conference with the School Authorities under existing organizations. Much valuablo knowledge will thus be acquired, and the Superintendent will have the privilege of hearing the views of many friends of Public Education who have devoted their time and talents to the cause, and, from long experience, understand what must be done to increase the efficiency and consequently the popularity of the New System.

That these statistics may be provided, this Circular is issued with such queries as will enable the County School Authorities to understand the nature of the information sought.

At your earliest opportunity, please prepare the answers in triplicate, and forward to my office one copy, the second to be handed to me when I visit your Board, and the third to be retained for your own future reference.

If any reports have been issued during the present or previous years, forward to me copies of them and of all other documents relating to Public Education under your direction.

Prompt attention and accurate response to these interrogatories will greatly oblige me and advance materially the work, to accomplish which the brief period of sixty days has been allotted.

Do me the kindness to name in your reply, or previous thereto, the days of your stated meetings and also whether your Board could be convened for conference with me at such

time as I may be able to visit the county, due notice having been given.

In addition to the formal Statistics sought in the accompanying Schedule, I solicit through letter or personal interview the fullest counsel and the most candid expression of the views and sentiments of individual members of your Board, and of all philanthropic citizens who appreciate the importance of laying deep and firm the foundation upon which we hope to rear, in process of time, a noble superstructure of Public Education from the Primary School to the State College, available for all classes of citizens and equal to the demands of those who seek the most thorough course of Elementary, Academic and Collegiate Instruction.

To correct a misapprehension which exists in the minds of teachers who have not investigated the subject, and to remove all unnecessary anxiety, it is recommended that publicity be given to the fact that the old school laws, school revenues, school authorities, &c &c., continue in full operation until the day appointed by the next General Assembly for the commencement of the new system, which will not be earlier than July 1st, 1865.

L. VAN BOKKELEN,
State Superintendent.

21 *N. Calvert Street Baltimore.*

REPORT OF THE

CONDITION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

IN _____ COUNTY.

Schools.

Whole number of Schools, - - - -
Number yet required, - - - -
Average number of months taught, - - -
Mode of Supervision and Visitation, - - -

School-Houses.

Whole number of School-Houses, - - -
How many Log Houses, - - - -
How many Frame Houses, - - - -
How many Brick or Stone Houses, - - -
How many in Good Condition, - - - -

School-Houses—Continued.

How many in Ordinary Condition, - -
How many in Bad Condition, - - -
How many Furnished with Desks and Seats, -
How many Furnished with Maps, &c, - -
In whom is the Title Vested, - - -
How many Houses are Rented, - - -
Total Amount Paid for Rent, - - $
How many have been Built by Subscription, and Donated to the County, - - -
Amount Expended for Building Houses in last five Years, - - - $
Amount Expended for Furnishing Houses in last five Years, - - - - $
Aggregate Acres of Land as Sites of School Houses, - - - - -

Teachers.

Whole number of Male Teachers employed, -
Whole number of Female Teachers employed,
Whole No. of months taught by Males in all the Schools, - - - - -
Whole No. of months taught by Females in all the Schools, - - - - -
Amerage Salaries of Males per month, - $
Average Salaries of Females per month, - $
No. of Teachers examined in the County, and by whom, - - - - -

Scholars.

Whole number of Male Scholars attending School,
Whole number of Female Scholars attending School, - - - - -
Average number of Male Scholars attending all the Schools, - - - -
Average number of Female Scholars attending all the Schools, - - - - -
What Charge for Tuition, - - - $
How are Text-Books supplied, - - -

Tax and Rate per Cent.

Rate of Tax levied for School purposes, -
Rate of Tax levied for Building purposes, -
Amount of Tax levied for School purposes, - $
Amount of Ta xlevied for Building purposes, $
Total Amount levied, - - - $

* *Receipts.*

From Free School Fund for the year 1864, - $
From the Collector of School Tax, - - $
From the County, for Fines and Forfeitures, $
From Tuition Fees, - - . - $
From other sources, - - - - $
Total Receipts, - - - - $

Expenditures.

For Teachers' Salaries, - - - - $
For Fuel and Contingencies, - - $
For Salary of Secretary of County School Officers, $
Total Ordinary Expenses, - - - $
Purchasing Ground, - - - $
Building School-Houses, - - - $
Furnishing School-Houses, - - - $
Renting, Repairing, &c., School-Houses, - $
Interest paid on Debt, if any, - - $
Total Extraordinary Expenses, - - - $

Dr. or Cr.

Balance on hand toward School Expenses of next year, if any, - - - - - $
Temporary Debt to be provided for, if any, $
Permanent Debt, if any, - - - $

Colleges.

Name and Location of Colleges in your County,
What Endowment, - - - - $
What Annual State Donation, - - $
Number uf Professors and Aggregate Salaries,
Number of Students, - - - -
Charge for Tuition per Annum, - - $
Cost for Board in College or Private Families, $
Which of the Colleges are "Denominational," -
Have they any Endowment, and what Amount,
Value of College Property belonging to the State, $
Value of College Property belonging to Trustees, $

Incorporated Academies.

Names and Location of Incorporated Academies,
What Endowment, - - - - $
What Annual State Donation, - - $
Number of Pupils, Male and Female, - -
Number of Professors, and Aggregate Salaries,
Charge for Tuition per Annum, - - $
Cost of Board in Academy or Private Families, $
Which Academies are "Denominational," -

* If the amount of receipts for 1864 cannot be determined, enter that for 1863—and the probable receipts of 1864.

Value of Property belonging to the State or County, - - - - $
Value of Property belonging to the Trustees, $

Private Academies and Schools.

Name and Location, - - - -
Number of Professors, - - -
Number of Pupils, Male and Female, - -
Value of Property, - - - - $
Charge for Tuition per Annum, - - $
Charge for Board, - - - - $

WITNESS our hands, day of 186

President.

Secretary.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE SCHOOL AUTHORITIES.

President, ... *Post Office.* .....
Secretary, ... do. .....
..... do. .....
..... do. .....
..... do. .....
..... do. .....
..... do. .....
..... do. .....
..... do. .....
Treasurer, ... do. .....

REMARKS.

Any information relevant to the object of this Circular, and not embraced in the previous interrogatories, may be entered here.

BILL OF EXPENDITURES

INCURRED IN OBTAINING THE

SOLDIERS' VOTE IN THE FIELD,

FOR NEW STATE CONSTITUTION AND PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION,
OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1864.

BALTIMORE, 1864.

The State of Maryland,

To Richard King, DR.

To expenditures for the purpose of obtaining the votes of Maryland soldiers in the field, for New State Constitution, October 12, and Presidential election, Nov. 8th, 1864 :

In the Valley of Shenandoah, visited Cole's Cavalry, Alexander's Battery, Rigby's do., 1st Potomac H. Brigade Inft., 12th Md. Inft., 2d E. S. Inft., and 6th Md. Inft. at Cedar Creek.

Oct. 12,	Expenses at Hotels at Harpers Ferry, Martinsburg and Winchester, going and returning, - - -	22 00
Oct. "	Telegraphic despatches, -	3 00
" 22,	Returning to the 6th Maryland at Cedar Creek for duplicate, because the original sent by mail did not come to hand.	
	Rail Road Fare to Martinsburg and return,	7 70
	Hotel Expenses at Martinsburg and Winchester, - - - -	12 00
	To Orderlies for Meals, &c., -	5 00
	Telegraphic Despatch, - -	2 50
		$52 20
Oct. 12,	Expenses Mr. McGarrigle for Collecting Vote of Maryland Regts. Army Potomac for State Constitution, - -	51 00
		$103 20

Expenditures in obtaining Votes of Maryland Soldiers; Votes for Presidential Election Army of Potomac, including 1st, 4th, 7th, 8th, 2nd, 3d, 5th and 1st Cav. Richard King. - -	48 00
Expenses of Mr. Simon in Valley, -	33 00
" of Mr. Harris " -	29 10
	$213 30

I certify that the above is correct as given to me by the parties as their expenses.

RICHARD KING,

State Military Relief Agent.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN REGARD TO RAISING FORCE FOR LOCAL DEFENCE

ON THE POTOMAC RIVER.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Annapolis, July 21st, 1864.

HIS EXCELLENCY, A. LINCOLN,

President of United States :

The repeated raids across the Potomac River made by portions of the Rebel Army, and the extent of the damage they have succeeded so frequently in inflicting, have most injuriously afflicted the people of Maryland and Pennsylvania in the neighborhood of that River, and many of them it is believed, as the only security against such losses in the future, are seriously considering the propriety of abandoning their present homes, and seeking safety at the North.

It seems to us that not merely in this sectional aspect of the case, but in its National relations, the security of this border line between the loyal and rebellious States, is an object justifying and requiring a disposition of a portion of the National force, with an especial view to its defence.

The Potomac River can only be crossed in its ordinary state of water at some five or six fords, and we propose to enlist from our respective States, a volunteer force that shall be sufficient, with the aid of the fortifications which the force itself can speedily construct, to effectually guard them. All we ask of the Government is that the recruits so raised shall be credited to the quotas of our several States on the call last made, and be armed, equipped and supplied as other volunteers in the service.

We are aware, that as a general rule, well founded objections exist to the enlistment of a force to be exclusively used for home or local defence, but we regard such a service as we now suggest, as an exceptional case, and the complete protection of this part of our frontier as of admitted importance.

Soon after the outbreak of this rebellion the importance of a special defence of the region bordering on the upper Potomac was recognized by the Goverment, and the Hon. Francis Thomas, of Maryland, was authorized by it to raise three regiments with the view to the protection of the counties on either side of that river.

These regiments were raised, but the subsequent exigencies of the service required their employment elsewhere, and they therefore afford at present no particular security to that region beyond other troops in service.

The necessity, as we think, for some such peculiar provision has now become so obvious, that we would, with great respect, but most earnestly urge upon your Excellency, the expediency of acceding to the suggestion we have made, and we will immediately set about raising the forces required, and we have no doubt they will be promptly procured.

We have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your obedient servants,

A. W. BRADFORD,

A. G. CURTIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Adjutant General's Office,

Washington, Aug. 1st, 1864.

His Excellency,

The Governor of Maryland:

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the joint letter from yourself and the Governor of Pennsylvania, dated July 21st, 1864, asking authority to raise a volunteer force in your respective States, to be exclusively used for home or local defence, and for guarding the fords of the Potomac.

In reply, I am directed by the Secretary of War, to inform you that the proposition has been fully considered, and that the authority asked for cannot be granted.

In this connection, please see the Act of Congress, approved February 13th, 1862, as promulgated in General Orders No. 15, series of 1862, from this office.

I have the honor to remain sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. M. VINCENT,

Asst. Adjt. Genl.

A STATEMENT

SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE EXECUTIVE CONTINGENT FUND FOR THE YEAR 1864.

1864.			
	By appropriation for 1864, Act 1864, chapter 377..	.....	$6,100 00
Jan'y 1,	To James R. Howison, Treasurer, for telegrams during December, 1863, per Annapolis Telegraph Company, - - - - -	4 69	
" 6,	A. S. Abell & Co., for publishing Exec. Proclamation to Maryland Volunteers in Baltimore Sun, - - - - - - -	25 74	
" 6,	E. Wells, for publishing notice of application for pardon in Port Tobacco Times, - - - - - -	3 12	
" 6,	William Bouldin, for publishing Executive proclamations in the Bel Air American, - - - - -	17 00	
" 6,	Prentice, Henderson and Osborne, for subscription to Louisville Journal, -	10 00	
" 6,	Rich'd P. Bayly, for printing 200 copies Governor's message to General Assembly, - - - - -	50 00	
" 11,	Armstrong & Berry, for stationery furnished the Comptroller, - - -	81 50	
" 13,	Shelby Clark for publishing pardon notice in the Prince Georgian, - - -	4 50	
" 13,	William Dadds, for puting up stove, &c., in the Clerk's office Court of Appeals, - - - - -	1 94	
	Amount carried forward,	$198 49	$6,100 00

1864.	Amount brought forward,	$198 49	$6,100 00
Jan. 19,	Magruder & Bro., for goods for use of Executive and other departments, - -	36 38	
" 21,	American Telegraph Company, for telegrams in relation to soldier's bounty, - - - - - -	2 99	
" 23,	Col. John S. Berry, for expenses incurred as Commissioner on the part of the State in attending meeting of Commissioners of the Soldiers Cemetery at Harrisburg,	60 00	
" 25,	John D. Toy, for printing circulars &c., from Sept. 7th, 1863, to Jan. 20th, 1864, - - - - - -	65 00	
Feb. 1,	James R. Howison, for messages during January, per Annapolis Telegraph Company, - - -	3 41	
" 11,	J. T. Hand, for publishing Thanksgiving proclamation in the Md. Citizen,	7 00	
" 17,	J. Wesley White, for 37 yds. flannel for cartridges for salutes, - - - - -	11 86	
" 17,	Bull & Tuttle, for printing and binding 200 copies message and documents,	125 00	
" 19,	John T. Baker, for expenses in endeavoring to apprehend under requisition fugitive from justice while sheriff of Montgomery county, in 1862,	57 72	
" 24,	Samuel W. Brooks, for expense of firing salutes on 22d and 23d instants, -	28 12	
March, 3,	James E. Tate, for articles furnished Court of Appeals from April 1st, 1862, to Jan. 27th, 1864,	90 40	
	Amount carried forward,	$686 37	$6,100 00

1864.	Amount brought forward,	$686 37	$6,100 00
March 3,	Paul Martin. for Ice furnished Court of Appeals from October 1st, 1862, to January 1st, 1864, -	97 75	
" 3,	Paul Martin, for ice furnished Executive Chamber from April 1, 1862, to January 1, 1864, - -	72 00	
" 4,	James R. Howison, Treasurer, for telegrams during February, per Annapolis Telegraph Co.,	3 53	
" 4,	Samuel W. Brooks, for expense of firing salute on 3d inst., - - - - -	12 00	
" 11,	John C. Rives, for subscription to Daily Globe from March 4th to close of current session of Congress, - - - - -	4 00	
" 17,	J. S. Le Roderick, for publishing Governor's proclamation to volunteers in Banner of Liberty, -	3 00	
" 22,	John A. Steiner, Sheriff of Frederick county, for expense of serving requisition on Governor of Illinois for rendition of Jno. Eichholtz, fugitive,	160 60	
April 4,	Jas. R. Howison, Treasurer, for telegrams per Annapolis Telegraph Co. during March, - - -	3 54	
" 9,	A. W. Bradford, for so much on account of expenses paid in Baltimore in July, 1863, whilst there engaged organizing military force during rebel invasion, and included in the $100 directed to be paid on that account by committee on		
	Amount carried forward,	$1,042 79	$6,100 00

1864.	Amount brought forward,	$1,042 79	$6,100 00
	Contingent Fund of late House of Delegates, - -	79 50	
April 9,	Richard P. Bayly, for publishing Convention bill in Annapolis Gazette and printing, - - - -	40 50	
" "	Plummer & Usilton, for publishing Convention bill and pardon notices in Kent News, - - - -	49 50	
" 15,	E. J. Grammar, for publishing Convention bill in the American Sentinel, - -	31 00	
" "	M. Addison Long, for publishing Convention bill in the Somerset Herald,	30 00	
" "	McCurdy & Curriden for publishing Convention bill in the Herald and Torchlight, - - - -	61 50	
" "	B. Everett Smith, for publishing Convention bill in the Worcester Shield,	60 00	
" "	Walter Thompson, for publishing Convention bill in the St. Mary's Gazette,	58 50	
" "	E. Wells, for publishing Convention bill in the Port Tobacco Times, - -	52 50	
" "	Wm. H. Bowdle, for publishing Convention bill in the Cambridge Herald,	66 00	
" "	E. E. Ewing, for puplishing Convention bill in the Cecil Whig, - - -	41 00	
" "	Wm. H. Councill, for publishing Convention bill and pardon notice in the Easton Gazette, - - -	75 00	
" 16,	G. Jacobi, for work done in the office of the Commissioner of the Land Office,	20 00	
" 19,	J. T. Hand for publishing Convention bill in the Maryland Citizen, - -	30 00	
	Amount carried forward,	$1,737 79	$6,100 00

1864.	Amount brought forward,	$1,737 79	$6,100 00
April 28,	George W. Wilson for publishing Convention bill		
" "	in the Marlboro' Gazette,	54 75	
" "	William Bouldin for publishing Convention bill in Harford county American - - - - - -	49 00	
May 5,	James R. Howison, Treas. for Telegrams during April per Annapolis Telegraph Company, - -	3 51	
" 6,	J. Wickard for publishing Convention bill in the Civilian and Telegraph,	39 00	
" 20,	A. W. Bradford for expenses paid on trip to Antietam Battle ground to select a site for soldiers Cemetery, &c., - - -	64 50	
" "	Joseph Grafflin for expenses incurred on requisition for Jas. Reamer, fugitive in Penna.,	71 31	
" "	Samuel W. Brooks for amount paid for washing towels from Sept. 8, 1863 to May 8, 1864; also, for sundry amounts paid for expressage, freight, &c., from Jan. 1, '64, to date,	14 50	
" "	George R. Carter for clerical services in the Executive Department - -	25 00	
" 26,	John H. Emerson for publishing Convention bill and pardon notice in American Union, - -	50 00	
June 2,	James R. Howison, Treas., for Telegrams per Annapolis Telegraph Company during May, - -	5 75	
" 14,	Hiss & Brother for chairs for Executive Chamber,	85 50	
" 24,	Dan'l S. Armstrong for expenses in executing requisition on Governor		
	Amount carried forward,	$2,220 61	$6,100 00

1864.	Amount brought forward,	$2,220 61	$6,100 00
	of Penna., for rendition of John Smith, fugitive from justice, - - - -	30 45	
June 24,	Mittag & Sneary for publishing notices of application for pardon in the Herald and Torchlight, during 1862 and 1863,	4 00	
July 6,	Jas. R. Howison, Treas., for telegrams during June, per Annapolis Telegraph Company, -	2 43	
" 29,	Bull and Tuttle, for publishing sundry State advertisements in the Baltimore Clipper, - - -	261 31	
" "	Dobbin & Fulton, for publishing State advertisements in Baltimore American from Oct. 21, 1863, to July 1, 1864, - - -	237 04	
" "	A. S. Abel & Co., for publishing Executive Proclamations in Baltimore Sun, during 1862, 1863 1864, - - - - - - -	128 03	
" "	Samuel W. Brooks, for amount paid for drayage, expressage, freights, &c., for State, - - -	12 75	
" "	Frederick Raine, for publishing Executive Proclamations in the German Correspondent, -	65 02	
" "	J. T. Hand, for publishing Proclamation notice of Pardon in the Maryland Citizen, - - - - -	8 50	
" "	Wm. Schnauffer, for publishing Executive Proclamations in the Baltimore Wecker, - - -	35 00	
" "	M. Addison Long, for publishing Pardon notice in the Somerset Herald, -	3 00	
	Amount carried forward,	$3,008 14	$6,100 00

1864.	Amount brought forward,	$3,008 14	$6,100 00
July 29,	Wm. H. Bowdle, for publishing Proclamation and Pardon, notice in Cambridge Herald, - - -	17 00	
" "	Blocksom, Kemp & Co., for publishing Pardon notice in the American Union, - - - - - -	5 00	
" "	Paul Martin, for Ice furnished Executive Chamber from Jan'y 1 to July 1, 1864, - - - - -	15 60	
" "	Arthur Carter, for work done in Steam House from Feb'y 7, 1863, to April 15, 1864, - - -	6 03	
Aug. 15,	John G. Hopkins, for Photographing "Washington's Resignation," in Senate Chamber, - - -	25 00	
Sept. 2,	Sam'l W. Brooks, for expense of firing Salute on 4th July, - - - - -	27 50	
" "	Thomas J. Morris, for expense of trip to Harrisburg, Pa., on Executive business, - - - - -	20 00	
Sept. 6,	Wm. R. Hurst, for this amount paid by him for use of tug boats Grace Titus and James Guy, during July 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, in transferring State Archives from Annapolis to Baltimore, - - - - - -	200 00	
" 21,	Plummer and Usilton, for publishing Executive proclamation in the Kent News, - - - - - -	15 50	
" 27,	James Pritchard, for sundry repairs, plastering, &c., done at State and Government House, - -	21 00	
	Amount carried forward,	$3,360 77	$6,100 00

1864.	Amount brought forward,	$3,360 77	$6,100 00
Sept. 27,	J. W. Robinson, for subscription to N. Y. Times from Dec. 14th, 1863, to August 4th, 1864, - -	8 00	
Oct. 4,	Paul Martin, for Ice furnished Executive Chamber from July 1st to Sept. 15th, 1864, - -	6 60	
" "	Jas. R. Howison, Treas., for telegrams during Sept. and Aug., per Annapolis Telegraph Company, - - - - - -	5 66	
" "	E. E. Ewing, for publishing Pardon notice in the Cecil Whig, - - - -	3 00	
" "	McCurdy and Curriden, for publishing Pardon notice in the Herald and Torchlight, - - - -	3 75	
" 6,	Paul Martin, for Ice furnished Court of Appeals from Jan'y 1 to Sept. 15, 1864, - - - - -	23 10	
" 24,	N. Hammond, Cashier, in payment of Draft by Gales and Seaton for 1 year's subscription to National Intelligencer from March 1864 to March 1865, - - - -	10 00	
" 25,	Jas. S. Waters, for stationary for Executive Chamber, from Oct. 28, 1863, to Aug. 9th, 1864, - - -	175 86	
" "	Cortlan and Co., for Ice pitcher and Umbrella stand, for Executive Chamber, - - - - -	26 75	
" 26,	Schley, Keefer & Co., for advertising in the Frederick Examiner from June, 1862, to April 20, 1864, - - - - - -	58 00	
	Amount carried forward,	$3,681 49	$6,100 00

1864.	Amount brought forward,	$3,681 49	$6,100 00
Nov. 11,	James S. Waters, for expense of engraving Military Commissions, - -	311 00	
" "	Annapolis Telegraph Co. for telegrams during Oct.	13 20	
" "	Samuel W. Brooks, for amount paid for expressage, porterage, telegrams, &c., for State,	15 83	
" 18,	John A. Stiner, Sheriff Frederick county, for expenses under requisition for Richard Wheeler, fugitive, - - - - -	37 55	
" "	Lucas Bros., for maps Cecil, Washington and Frederick counties, - - - -	17 00	
" "	A. S. Abell & Co., for advertising in Baltimore Sun, from March to November, 1864, - - -	158 70	
" 25,	E. R. Hoffman, for box of glass for lamps on State House hill, - - - -	23 10	
" 28,	Carter & Co., for advertising Governor's address to Judges of Election in Baltimore Gazette, - -	18 00	
Dec. 6,	Fred'k Raine, for publishing Thanksgiving proclamation in German Correspondent, - - -	15 38	
" 9,	James R. Howison, Treas. for Telegrams, during November, per Annapolis Telegraph Company,	3 11	
" "	Samuel Oliver, for expenses in executing requisition on Governor of Pennsylvania for James Lough, - - - - - -	20 80	
" 17,	Richard King, State Agent for expenses disbursed by him on trip of Governor and suite, to Army		
	Amount carried forward,	$4,315 16	$6,100 00

1864.	Amount brought forward,	$4,315 16	6,100 00
	of Potomac before Petersburg, and on James river, to .deliver flags, &c., to Maryland Regiments, - - - - - - -	140 00	
Dec. 20,	Samuel Oliver, for expenses in executing requisition on Governor of Pennsylvania for Charles Stewart, - - - - -	95 20	
" "	Hiss & Bro., for furniture for Executive Chamber,	47 75	
" "	William Bouldin, for publishing pardon notices in Harford County American, - - - - - -	9 00	
		$4,587 10	6,100 00 4,587 10
	Balance unexpended January 1st, 1865, - - -		$1,512 90

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE

SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION,

HELD AT PHILADELPHIA, ON THE 7TH OF DECEMBER, 1864.

GETTYSBURG, January 10, 1865.

To His Excellency,

The Governor of Maryland.

SIR:—Under the original apportionment of the proportionate shares of the several States towards the expenses of enclosing and ornamenting the Soldiers' National Cemetery, the assessment to the State of Maryland would be $2,102 65, but in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Managers, passed December 7th, 1864, and found commencing at the bottom of page 5 of the printed proceedings, the amount of appropriation asked from the State of Maryland is four thousand two hundred and five dollars and thirty cents, ($4,205 30,) the increased amount to be paid upon the condition set forth in said resolution.

I am directed to ask of your Excellency to recommend to the Legislature of Maryland to make an appropriation to the Soldiers' National Cemetery of $4,205 30, one half thereof only to be paid if Congress makes the appropriation of $50,000 for which she has been memorialized.

I remain, dear sir,
Your obedient servant,
DAVID WILLS,
President of the Soldiers' National Cemetary.

PHILADELPHIA, December 7th, 1864.

The annual meeting of the SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION was held at the Continental Hotel, in the city of Philadelphia, at 5 o'clock, this day.

DAVID WILLS, President of the Association, in the chair.

The Secretary, JOHN R. BARTLETT, called the roll of the Commissioners of the several States, when the following gentlemen answered to their names :

B. W. Norris,	of Maine.
Henry Edwards,	" Massachussets.
Paul Dillingham,	" Vermont.
John R. Bartlett,	" Rhode Island.
Edward Cooper,	" New York.
Levi Scobey,	" New Jersey.
David Wills,	" Pennsylvania.
John R. Latimer,	" Delaware.
Benjamin Deford,	" Maryland.
Gordon Lofland,	" Ohio.
Chester D. Hubbard,	" West Virginia.
Clark E. Carr,	" Illinois.
Thomas White Ferry,	" Michigan.
W. Y. Selleck,	" Wisconsin.

The Commissioners of New Hampshire, Connecticut and Indiana, were absent.

The President presented letters from Alfred Coit, Esq., of Connecticut, and Gov. Ramsey, of Minnesota, stating the reasons for their absence.

The President submitted his report of the financial condition and management of the Association, which was read by the Secretary.

On motion, the report was accepted and ordered to be placed on file.

The President submitted the report of Samuel R. Russell, Esq., the Treasurer of the Association, which was read by the Secretary.

On motion, the report was accepted and ordered to be placed on file.

The Auditing committee stated that they had examined the Treasurer's account by comparing the accompanying vouchers with the corresponding items in the account, which

they had found correct, and had accordingly appended their certificate to the same.

The Auditing committee also stated that they had examined the exhibit of expenditures accompanying the report of the President, which they had found correct, and appended their certificate accordingly to the same.

Mr. Latimer, from the Executive committee, submitted their report, which was read by the Secretary.

On motion, the report was accepted and ordered to be placed on file.

On motion of Mr. Carr, the reports of the President, the Treasurer and the Executive committee, were ordered to be printed for the use of the Board.

Mr. Wood, of the firm of Wood & Perot, was introduced by the Executive committee, and laid on the table photographs from the designs for the iron fence and gateway of the Cemetery, which were distributed to the several commissioners.

On motion of Mr. Cooper, of New York, the thanks of the Board were presented to Messrs. Wood & Perot for the several copies of the designs presented by them.

On motion of Mr. Cooper, the words "National Cemetery" were directed to be placed upon the proposed gateway.

On motion of Mr. Cooper, the several reports were taken up and considered.

Gov. Dillingham moved that the proposed head stones to be placed at the graves of the soldiers in the National Cemetery be made of granite.

Mr. Deford moved an amendment to substitute marble for the proposed head stones.

A considerable discussion was elicited on the question, which of the two materials should be employed, in which the durability and expense of each was considered.

The question being taken upon Mr. Deford's amendment, to employ marble, it was lost.

The vote was then taken upon Gov. Dillingham's motion, and carried by the following vote:

Ayes.—Messrs. B. W. Norris, Henry Edwards, Paul Dillingham, John R. Bartlett, Edward Cooper, Levi Scobey, David Wills, C. D. Hubbard, Gordon Lofland, W. Y. Selleck, T. W. Ferry—11.

Nays.—Messrs. Benjamin Deford, J. R. Latimer, Clark E. Carr—3.

Mr. Norris, of Maine, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of this Board be a committee in its behalf to memorialize the Congress of the United States, now in session at Washington, to appropriate the sum of fifty thousand dollars to the Soldiers' National Cemetery, for the erection of a monument to the memory of the soldiers who fell in the memorable battles at Gettysburg on the first, second and third days of July, 1863.

Mr. Scobey, of New Jersey, submitted the following resolution, which was passed:

Resolved, That the President be requested to address the Governors of the several States which have made appropriations for the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg, apprising them that the amount thus far contributed by their Legislatures is inadequate to carry out the plans of the Association, in consequence of the great advance in labor, the cost of materials and the adoption of a design for a monument costing about forty thousand dollars more than originally estimated for; and that he ask them to procure from their Legislatures an additional appropriation, equal to the sum originally asked for, for the purpose of completing the Soldiers' National Monument at Gettysburg, in case the amount required shall not be granted by the Congress of the United States, for the same object.

Mr. Latimer, of Maryland, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Secretary notify the Executives of the respective States, the terms of whose Commissioners will expire on the first of January, 1865, in order that the vacancies thus produced may be promptly filled.

Mr. Latimer also submitted the following preamble and resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, By resolution of the Board passed at the meeting held April 6th, 1864, David Wills was appointed General Superintendent of the Cemetery for the current year; and whereas, the fiscal year closes on the 30th day of November, and the annual meeting of the Board held on the first Wednesday of December;

Be it resolved, That David Wills be and he is hereby reappointed General Superintendent from the first day of December, for one year, and the sum of one hundred dollars per month be continued to be paid him, for his services from said date.

Mr. Latimer also submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President be requested to renew applications to the various railroad companies for free tickets over their roads for the Commissioners, traveling in discharge of their duties, in going to and from Gettysburg.

On motion of Mr. Cooper, of New York, the Board proceeded to the election of officers of the Soldiers' National Cemetery Association for the ensuing year.

Ballots were distributed to the several members, when the following officers were elected:

President, David Wills, of Pennsylvania.
Secretary, John R. Bartlett, " Rhode Island.

On motion, Mr. Samuel R. Russell, of Gettysburg, was re-elected Treasurer of the Association for the ensuing year, upon his giving bonds for $20,000, as required by the act of incorporation.

The following gentlemen were elected the Auditing committee:

John R. Bartlett, of Rhode Island.
Henry Edwards, " Massachusetts.
Gordon Lofland, " Ohio.

On motion, the President of the Board was appointed ex-officio a member of the Executive committee.

Mr. Selleck, of Wisconsin, was appointed a member of the Executive committee.

On motion, it was voted that the Commissioner of the State of New York be a member of the Executive committee.

On motion of Mr. Carr, of Illinois, it was voted that the next annual meeting of this Board be held in the city of Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, submitted the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That a special tablet be authorized, upon which, under the direction of the Executive committee, the names of all who were killed, or died of wounds received at the battles of Gettysburg, and were buried elsewhere, so far as may be known, shall be appropriately inscribed, together with the places of their interment.

A lithographic engraving of the proposed monument to be erected in the Soldiers' National Cemetery, was received from Mr. Batterson, the architect.

Mr. Norris, of Maine, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be presented to Mr. Bartlett, for the very acceptable manner in which he has discharged the duties of Secretary during the year now closing.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be printed by the Secretary, and distributed to the members of the Board.

Adjourned.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Secretary.

REPORT

OF THE

MARYLAND INEBRIATE ASYLUM,

FOR THE YEAR 1864.

To His Excellency,

A. W. BRADFORD, *Governor of Maryland:*

Dear Sir:—In compliance with the charter of the Maryland Inebriate Asylum, and as ordered by the Board of Directors, the following report of the Board for the year 1864 is presented:

The Institution is yet without buildings for the use and accommodation of applicants and others who are subjects of its interest The Board of Directors, however, continue to hold their meetings, and to attend to whatever business that requires their consideration. All the applications that are made for the exercise of the reformatory purposes of the charter have not been complied with, because the applicants were not willing to be placed in a Lunatic Asylum. A few, however, have availed of this arrangement, and are now undergoing the treatment necessary for their recovery.

It is ardently hoped that the Board will be enabled at no distant day, to carry out the provisions of the charter in buildings which may be the property of the Institution. This is the principal consideration of the Board at the present time, and will be accomplished at the earliest moment, that the means may be afforded.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE C. M. ROBERTS,

President.

C. COCHRAN, JR., *Treasurer.*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY,

FOR THE YEAR 1864.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, 16th January, 1865.

To His Excellency,
The Governor of the State of Maryland,
Annapolis, Md.

Sir:—In conformity with the Eleventh Section of an Act passed at January Session, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, amending An Act to incorporate this Company, I have the honor to hand the enclosed report of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, for the year ending December 31st, 1864,

And remain,
Most respectfully,
Your obd't serv't,
H. ROUSSELL,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, 14th January, 1865.

Statement of Coal mined out and carried from the Mines of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, from the 1st day of January, 1864, to the 31st day of December of the same year inclusive:

One hundred and twenty-six thousand four hundred and one tons.

I, David Palmer, Vice President of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, being duly sworn, do depose and say,

that the above is a true statement of the quantity of coal mined out and carried from the mines of this Company to market, by the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1864, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. PALMER,

Sworn to before me, this 16th day of January, 1865,

[NOTARIAL SEAL.] EDWIN F. COREY,

Commissioner for the State of Maryland,
In New York.

U. S. Stamp.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE SHEPPARD ASYLUM, FOR 1864.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE SHEPPARD ASYLUM,

Baltimore, 1st December, 1864.

In compliance with the 5th section of the Act of 1853, chapter 274, incorporating the Trustees of the Sheppard Asylum, the undersigned, President of the said corporation makes the following Account or Statement, showing the Receipts and Expenditures for the fiscal year, ending on the 30th November, 1864, and the Assets and pecuniary condition of the corporation, to wit:

On the 1st December, 1863, (up to which time the last annual statement was made,)		
There was cash on hand, - - -		$5,722 62
Since which time there have been received up to November 30th, 1864, as follows:		
For farm produce sold, - - -	607 83	
" taxes on mortgages, &c., refunded,	827 30	
" mortgage paid & ground rent extinguished, - - - - -	8,250 00	
For income of real and personal estate during year, - - - - -	38,852 03	48,537 16
		54,259 78
The expenditures during the fiscal year ending 30th November, 1864, were as follows:		
For taxes for 1864, - - - -	2,326 97	
" repairs of city property, - -	356 94	
" improvements on farms, including roads quarry work, implements, fencing &c., - - - - -	4,771 58	
For office expenditures, fire insurance, water rents, and salaries, &c., -	4,463 40	
For building account, expended on materials and construction of the Asylum buildings, - - -	31,851 06	
For farm labor, implements, &c., -	3,962 97	47,732 92
Bal. of cash on hand Nov. 30th, 1864,		6,526 86

The assets and pecuniary condition of the corporation at the close of the fiscal year, to wit, on the 30th day of November, 1864, are as follows:

Sundry houses and lots of ground in fee simple, - - - - - -		$79,110 41
Sundry original ground rents in fee,	154,041 64	
" sub ground rents, - - -	24,000 00	
		178,041 64
Leasehold property, - - - -		24,800 00
Sundry stocks, - - - - - -		239,519 86
Mortgages on real estate, - - -		7,500 00
Furniture and library of the late Moses Sheppard, - - - -		657 63
377¼ acres of land in fee simple, for the location of the Sheppard Asylum		70,896 89
Building account, which represents the cost of the gate house, farm buildings and Asylum buildings as far as progressed and building materials on hand, - - - - - - -		103,815 61
Farming account, which represents the value of the crops, stock and implements on the farm, as valued by the Manager, - - - - - -		9,728 14
And cash on hand November 30th, 1864, - - - - - - -		6,526 86
		$720,597 04

All of which has been received or derived from the bequest of the late Moses Sheppard, deceased.

J. SAURIN NORRIS,
President of the Trustees of the Sheppard Asylum.

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, Sct:*

On this second day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, before me the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace for the said State, in and for the said City, personally appeared John Saurin Norris, President of the Trustees of the Sheppard Asylum, and made affirmation according to law, that the above account or statement is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief

U. S. Stamp.

Affirmed before
P. T. WILSON, J. P.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE SHEPPARD ASYLUM,

BALTIMORE, 2nd January, 1865.

To His Excellency,

The Governor of Maryland.

In pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed on the 24th day of May, 1853, entitled, "An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Sheppard Asylum, chapter 274," the Trustees of the said Asylum respectfully Report:

That in adherence to the policy heretofore pursued, of not allowing the expenditures materially to exceed the income, they have during the year just ended, in consequence of the greatly increased cost of labor and materials, not been enabled to prosecute the erection of the buildings to the same extent as during the previous year, but have, according to their pecuniary ability, continued the procurement of materials, and completed the entire stone base of the Western Division, with the interior brick walls, up to the main floor line, including the principal tier of iron joists, which are in place. The roof on a part of this division was put on in the year 1863. The construction of door and window frames, sash and other carpenter's work, has been continued; and a large quantity is now on hand, ready for use, as the walls shall be prepared to receive them.

The quarries on the Asylum lands continue to yield an abundant quantity of stone of excellent quality, and the manufacture of bricks is still satisfactorily maintained. The procurement of these essential materials, with the purchase of iron, lumber, &c., constitutes a large part of the expenditures for the past year.

The farm operations have developed much improvement in the arable lands, which continue to yield an ample supply of provender for the stock, which perform all the animal labor incident to the agricultural and building requirements.

Careful attention has been exercised over the property and funds of the corporation, and the Trustees have the gratification to report, that notwithstanding the large outlay incurred in the purchase of land for the Asylum, and the erection of buildings thereon, in addition to the necessary expenditures for the management, repair and improvement of the estate committed to their charge, the income is not diminished, but on the contrary, has been for the last year somewhat larger than for any corresponding period.

A full account of the receipts and expenditures during the past fiscal year, ending on 30th November, 1864, and of the assets and pecuniary condition of the corporation, will be found in the account or statement certified by the President thereof, which accompanies this report, and to which reference is made for more particular information.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. SAURIN NORRIS,

President Trustees Sheppard Asylum.

RICHARD H. TOWNSEND, *Secretary.*

STATE OF MARYLAND, *City of Baltimore, Sct:*

On this second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, personally appeared before me the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Baltimore city aforesaid, John Saurin Norris, President of the Trustees of the Sheppard Asylum, and Richard H. Townsend, Secretary of said Asylem, and George T. Hopkins, one of the Trustees of said Asylum, and solemnly and sincerely and truly declared and affirmed, that the matters and facts stated in the aforegoing report, are just and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

U. S. Stamp.

Affirmed before,

P. T. WILSON, J. P.

REPORT

OF

RICHARD KING, ESQ.,

MILITARY RELIEF AGENT.

BALTIMORE, January 5th, 1865.

To his Excellency, A. W. BRADFORD,
Governor of Maryland:

On the 15th of May, 1864, immediately after the battles of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, at the request of the late Sebastian F. Streeter, Military Relief Agent of the State, a committee of five gentlemen, viz: Robert Tyson, M. T. Gosnell, John W. Lee, John H. Bride and Richard King, visited Fredericksburg to look after the sick and wounded Maryland soldiers. We remained there several days, endeavoring to aid and encourage them; and although we had but few things to distribute among the men, we found the influence of our presence was highly beneficial. The publication of the names of the wounded which we were able to make as the result of our investigation, greatly relieved the solicitude of friends and the public at home.

On the evacuation of Fredericksburg about the last of May, another committee—Messrs. John A. Needles and Richard King—visited Port Royal, which was the new base of supplies. We found but few sick, but met the Second Maryland Infantry, commanded by the late Colonel Howard. We dispensed some small articles to the men, and after a pleasant greeting, returned to Baltimore.

We again started on the first of June for the White House. There we took a tent and supplied ourselves with the means of ministering largely to the necessities of our soldiers.

After the severe battle of Cold Harbor, we met a large number of men from different Maryland regiments. Our presence with articles for their comfort, was most grateful to the wounded men, and the calls upon us for services which the severity of wounds rendered the men incapable of performing

for themselves, and the exigency of the public service rendered it impossible for their comrades to perform for them, was constant and urgent.

When the base was again changed to City Point June 19th, we immediately returned to Baltimore and obtaining a larger supply of needed articles, pitched our tents at the general hospital at that place, where we still have our field headquarters. After visiting and doing what we could for the sick and wounded at the hospital, I visited the different Maryland regiments at the front, dispensing to them articles of comfort or necessity, such as the government does not furnish and the soldiers in the field are unable to buy, which have always been most gladly received. From about July the 4th, one-third of our time has been spent with the different regiments.

We have found that our presence, as well as the fact that we had some articles to give them from home, has had the happiest effect on the men. All have received us most kindly, and we have been enabled to be a medium of direct and constant communication between the men and their families. The fact of keeping up such direct communication between them and home, we are persuaded, is one great cause of the cheerfulness and efficiency of the Maryland soldier.

Besides this aid and comfort thus given to tke sick and wounded, and this moral influence thus exerted upon the well men in the field, a most important material result has been attained. Relieved from the inducement to buy at the exorbitant prices which rule in the tents of the sutlers, and being always provided with a safe, expeditious mode of transmitting money to their families, much more of the pay of the soldiers is saved, and many families are relieved from want or dependence upon precarious charity.

Between the 15th of July and the 15th of October, the agency was the bearer of more than sixty thousand dollars from the soldiers in the field to the families at home, while, during the same, considerable sums were sent to and deposited in the Savings Banks, and remittances were made through other channels, as a result of the influence of the agency.

We have also brought home to their families the bodies of a number of our heroes who have fallen in the defence of liberty and right.

We have rendered aid to the families of deceased soldiers in securng their pay, &c.

And so far as possible visited Hospitals in different States. In this we have received valuable aid from Mr. Corsan, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Downey, of Washington, and others in different places, and with their assistance been able to see

hundreds of our men in Hospitals, and to the extent of the means allowed us by the State to aid them.

The funds at the disposal of the agency being so small, but little material aid could be given. On July 28th, Mr. Streeter, while on a visit to the Army of the Potomac, where he remained about two weeks, and saw the result of our work up to that time ; engaged Mr. Robert Hamilton as an assistant to me there, at twelve dollars per week. He has been ever since at City Point Hospital distributing and aiding our sick and wounded, and occasionally visiting the Regiments at the front. The bulk of the money which we have used in obtaining supplies has been furnished by the Executive committee of the Baltimore Union Relief Association.

These gentlemen, Mr. Streeter being the chairman of the committee, I immediately on giving up our establishment to the government, where we had fed and comforted during nearly three years, nine hundred thousand of our National troops passing through the city.

Conceived the idea of still doing good to our noble defenders, determined to use the balance of funds on hand for the benefit of our Maryland Soldiers, and although money has always been furnished freely and cheerfully on all occasions when needed by them, still we did not feel disposed to call upon them to the extent we should have liked, so far as our Soldiers wants were concerned.

The amount contributed by the Association in this way, from April 15th, 1864, to January 1st, 1865, is four thousand and eighty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents. A number of the citizens of Baltimore have also contributed amounts for the same object.

On the 17th of September, 1864, at your request I accepted with much diffidence the appointment of General Military Relief Agent for the State, made vacant by the decease of the lamented patriot, Sebastian F. Streeter.

I entered upon the duties to succeed one who had so well done his part, and who had while engaged in the service contracted a disease which ended his life. As really a martyr to his country's cause as any one who has fallen by the missiles of enemy.

Having opened an office and engaged a clerk, I have since been giving aid to the soldiers, sick and wounded, and in the field, and their families to the utmost of my ability.

I have had an opportunity of visiting nearly all our Regiments and Batteries in the Shanandoah valley, and on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, so that although

most of my time from May to September was spent with the Army of the Potomac, where we had nine Regiments, and the vicissitudes of war made greater demands upon our sympathies and service.

Yet since that time we have visited many others, and also some of our men in Hospitals in other States. The inadequacy of the means in our hands for the work before us has been a great and constant difficulty. If it were practicable for the members of the present Legislature to do as you and some few others have done, see for themselves our men in the front of the enemy in trenches, forts and camps, how cheerfully they would give up home and friends, and endure the hardships of a soldier's life, and become a bulwark between our State and its enemies, offering up their lives daily that we may be safe from his attacks.

I am sure an appropriation would be made worthy of our State and of them. The agency from a small beginning has grown in the confidence of the men, and consequently in usefulness and the calls upon it for service.

Communication between the soldiers and their homes, or the cities or depots of supplies is most constant and urgent, and the service is most cheerfully rendered and most gratefully received and appreciated. I would specially call your attention to the wants of the families of our soldiers, of which large numbers call on me.

No soldier who has re-enlisted and received bounty needs or asks aid from any one. But there are a large number who have had the misfortune to be captured, and are now pining away in Rebel prisons, who are on their company's rolls as missing. The families of such cannot draw their pay without the fact being known that they are prisoners.

Others have been sick in Hospitals in other States and have not received pay for months.

Others have been killed and their loved ones are suffering for some of the necessaries of life.

Others States have made large appropriations to the needy families of troops in the field, and we think if the matter is thoroughly understood, something will be done for them in our State. That they deserve it is beyond a doubt. For with pride we say it, on every side in corps and brigades to which our troops are attached, we hear of the bravery and noble bearing of the Maryland soldiers. Our lists of martyrs plainly show that they have well sustained the honor of the Old Maryland Line.

The foregoing may afford some idea of what has been done at a very small expenditure of funds during the past eight months.

I deem it of great importance that large appropriations be made for the purpose of carrying out that which seems to be but justly due to our soldiers in the field. Sometime since, at my suggestion, Mr. C. C. Fulton, Editor of the "Baltimore American," determined to attempt the getting up of a Christmas dinner for all the Maryland soldiers in the field, by public subscription, and at once commenced calling on our citizens to aid in the matter. It was a perfect success, and a few days before Christmas, I had the honor of taking personally to the nine regiments in the Army of the Potomac and the James an abundant supply of the means for the enjoyment of Christmas festival. While Messrs. Milton, Kuhn and Taylor, late of the Purnell Legion, attended to those in the Valley of the Shenandoah and on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The soldiers felt this to be an earnest of good will from their fellow-citizens at home, and we think the Christmas of 1864 will long be remembered by our Maryland Soldiers. With many thanks to our citizens for their assistance to them through me,

Very respectfully,

RICHARD KING,

Military Relief Agent for the State of Maryland.

For an account of the disbursement of the funds drawn from the Treasury on your warrants, payable to other Agents and myself, under appropriation made by the Act of 1864, chapter 393, I beg leave to refer to the vouchers heretofore presented and now on file in the Executive Department.

RICHARD KING.

STATEMENT

Of the Warrants drawn on the Fund Appropriated by Act 1864, *chapter* 393, *and of the Disbursement of the Funds so drawn.*

1864.			
May 18,	Warrant in favor of S. F. Streeter, Military Relief Ag't &c., . . .	$ 80 00	
	Disbursed in expenses on account of the Agency up to May 1, 1864, (and whilst Mr. Streeter was acting gratuitiously as such Agent,) as per his voucher, copy of which is herewith filed . .		$ 0 00
" "	Warrant in favor of S. F. Streeter, Ag't, &c.	500 00	
July 20,	Do. do. do. . .	500 00	
	Disbursed by Mr. Streeter, as per account taken by Richard King, the present Agent from the books of Mr. Streeter since his discease, as per copy of said account and letter of R. King refering thereto, herewith filed . .		1015 54
Sept. 13,	Warrant to B. F. M. Hurley, Sub Agent in Washington city .	73 15	
	Disbursed as per his account herewith filed .		73 15
Nov. 14,	Warrant to Rich'd King, Military Relief Agent in place of Streeter, deceased . . .	170 25	
,, ,,	Do. do. do. . .	606 53	
Dec. 17,	Do. do. do. . .	326 18	
	Disbursed as per his three acc'ts, copies of which are herewith filed, and amounting in the aggregate to . . .		1102 96
			$2271 65

OFFICE OF MILITARY RELIEF AGENT
FOR THE STATE OF MARYLAND,
Baltimore, May 1st, 1864.

State of Maryland,

To S. F. Streeter, DR.

For expenses incurred to date as Military Relief Agent of the State $80 00

Received payment by warrant on the Comptroller of the Treasury, this day received, May 21, 1864.

S. F. STREETER.

Baltimore, May 21, 1864.

I hereby acknowledge the receipt of warrant upon the Comptroller of the Treasury, for the sum of five hundred dollars, ($500) "to be paid out of the special appropriation for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers of the State," for expenditure by myself as State Agent, and to be duly accounted for by me to the Governor of the State.

S. F. STREETER,
Military Relief Agent, State of Maryland.

OFFICE OF MILITALY RELIEF AGENT
FOR THE STATE OF MARYLAND,
Baltimore, July 21st, 1864.

GOV. A. W. BRADFORD,

Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, covering Executive warrant for five hundred dollars ($500,) to be disbursed in conformity with the provisions of the Act of 1864, chapter 393, and making, with a similar warrant received in May last, the sum of one thousand dollars ($1000,) issued to me for that purpose.

Very respectfully yours,

S. F. STREETER,
Military Relief Agent, State of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, December 5th, 1864.

To His Excellency, GOVERNOR BRADFORD:

SIR:—At the request of Mrs. Streeter, Mr. John A. Needles and myself examined the books and accounts of the late S. F. Streeter, in reference to the Maryland Military Relief Agency.

Enclosed please find statement from May 6th to July 29th, these charges appear to us strictly chargeable to the Agency, although we find that he has spent much more for the benefit of our Soldiers; I received a communication from you to day, and immediately wrote to Surgeon General Barnes, and no doubt he will be transferred to Baltimore, if his case is as he represented. Mr. Hamilton came up from City Point this morning for supplies; getting them together for him to return, has delayed me until to-morrow morning.

We find the prospect is very good to furnish our men in the field with a sumptuous dinner on Christmas day.

Very respectfully yours,

RICHARD KING,

Maryland Military Relief Agent.

S. F. Streeter's Account of Disbursements, as Military Relief Agent.

Maryland Military Relief Agency in account with the State of Maryland.

1864.		
May 6,	Expenses in visting sick Soldiers in Balt.	$6 75
" 10,	" " " "	2 54
" 15,	" " " Washington,	9 00
" 16,	" " " Baltimore,	6 25
" 18,	" " " "	1 00
" 21,	" " " "	2 50
" 22,	" " " "	2 40
" "	" " " Washington,	2 00
" 24,	" " " Fred'ksburg,	16 75
" 25,	" " " Alexandria,	3 00
" 28,	" " " Washington,	4 60
June 1,	Postage stamps for Soldiers, . .	4 00
" "	Expenses in visiting Hospitals in Balt.,	10 00
" 2,	" " " "	5 00
" 4,	" of Delegation to Port Royal, .	20 00
" "	Shirts, &c., for Soldiers, . .	8 00
" "	Gail & Ax, for tobacco for Soldiers, .	19 34
" 5,	Soldiers at Jarvis Hospital, . .	5 25
" 8,	Expenses, &c., for Soldiers at Washington, ...	11 00
" 11,	Envelopes, &c., war maps, Mr. Gosnell,	15 00
" "	Postage stamps for Soldiers, . .	6 00
" 13,	Soldiers in Baltimore, . . .	2 00
" "	B. F. M. Hurley, Agent in Washington, ...	19 70
" "	Gail & Ax, ...	35 42
" "	Dennison & Son, ...	33 85
" 20,	Soldiers in Baltimore, . . .	8 25
" 21,	Richard King's expenses at City Point and White House, ...	10 00
" 22,	Soldiers in Baltimore, . . .	7 60
" 24,	Expenses to Washington, . . .	8 50
" 22,	" Soldiers in Baltimore, .	6 50
" 30,	" " " "	7 00
July 1,	Richard King's expenses to City Point and White House, . . .	35 00
" "	Expenses to Philadelphia Hospitals, .	26 16
" "	Marcus, Dennison & Son, . .	39 38
" "	Gail & Ax, ...	8 50
	Amount carried forward " . .	

1864.			
	Amount brought forward,		
July 3,	Soldiers in Hospitals in Baltimore,		$6 50
" 5,	" " " " "		4 00
" "	Henry Dietz & Co.,		59 60
" "	Postage stamps,		1 50
" 8,	Marcus Dennison & Co.,		89 08
" "	Carriage hire at sundry times,		9 50
" "	Soldiers in Baltimore,		4 00
" 15,	" " "		8 98
" 16,	Mr. Reynold's expenses at City Point,		3 50
" 22,	Sundry expenses in Baltimore,		13 88
" "	C. H. Cobbs,		8 50
" "	Rose & Co., for paper and printing,		11 50
" 23,	B. F. M. Hurley, Agent at Washington,		48 95
" "	Expenses in Baltimore,		3 50
" 25,	Postage stamps,		1 26
" "	Richard King at City Point,		15 00
" 28,	Dietz & Co., for sundries,		78 30
" "	Expenses in Baltimore,		6 00
Aug. 11,	" of self, John A. Needles and Richard King, 13 days visiting Army of the Potomac,		66 25
" 13,	J. Needles & Son,		33 00
" "	Thomas O. Gregory,		49 50
" 15,	Pierce & Gray,		20 00
" 29,	Samuel E. Turner,		35 00
" "	Cushing & Baily,		30 00
			$1,015 54
	Credit:		
May 21,	By cash of Gov. Bradford,	500 00	
July "	" " " " "	500 00	
			1,000 00
	Due S. F. Streeter,		$15 54

B. F. M. HURLEY,

For Expenses as Military Relief Agent in Washington, D. C.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

To B. F. M. HURLEY, Dr.

1864.		
July 2,	Traveling expenses to Alexandria, Va.	$1 50
" 3,	" " " Fairfax Seminary,	3 00
" 5,	Hack hire to Lincoln and Emory Hospitals,	2 00
" 6,	" " " Harewood "	3 00
" 8,	" " " Columbia & Mt. Pleasant "	3 25
" 10,	" " " Finley "	2 25
" 15,	1 doz. Oranges for sick Soldiers,	1 00
" 16,	1 lb. smoking Tobacco for wounded Soldiers,	65
" 18,	¼ Bushel Peaches,	1 00
" 22,	Traveling expenses to Dough Barracks,	1 50
" 25,	" " " Camp Stoneman,	75
" 27,	" " " Frederick Md. & back	6 50
" 28,	" " " Alexandria, Va.,	75
" 30,	Paper and Envelopes,	3 00
" "	Postage,	2 00
" "	Street Car fare to Hospitals,	1 05
" 31,	1 Months Office Rent and Gas,	8 00
	Total for the month of July,	41 20
	Fare to Balt. & return, Mr. Streeter's req'st	2 00
Aug. 1,	Horse and Buggy to visit Hospitals,	7 00
" "	2 doz. Lemons,	1 50
" "	Paper and Envelopes for Soldiers,	2 00
" 7,	Visiting Alexandria and dinner,	1 25
" 8,	Carriage hire to Lincoln Hospital,	2 00
" 10,	" " " Harewood & Mt. Pleasant,	4 50
" 12,	Postage and Entry Book,	2 25
" "	Paper and Envelopes,	1 25
" "	Street Car fare to Hospitals,	60
" 15,	Fare to Fairfax Seminary Hospital,	3 50
" 16,	1 Bottle Mucilage,	35
" "	Fare to Alexandria,	1 00
" "	Gas for the month of August,	1 00
" "	Amount paid black boy for carrying basket to Judiciary Square Hospital,	50
" "	Amount paid black boy for carrying basket to Douglass and Stirling Hospital,	50
" "	Express charges,	75
		$73 15

September 14th, 1864. Received payment,

B. F. M. HURLEY.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
City and County of Washington, } *ss.*

On the 12th day of September, A. D., 1864, before me the subscriber, John S. Hollingshead, a Commissioner of the State of Maryland, in a for the District of Columbia, duly commissioned and qualified to take acknowledgments and to administer oaths, etc., in said District, to be used and recorded in said State, personally appeared B. F. M. Hurley, and made oath on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God, that the within account is just and true, and that the services were performed and money expended as stated in said account.

B. F. M. HURLEY.

Sworn to before me.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this twelfth day of September, 1864.

[NOTARIAL SEAL.] JOHN S. HOLLINGSHEAD,
a Commissioner of the State of Maryland,
for the District of Columbia.

U. S. Stamp.

RICHARD KING, MILITARY RELIEF AGENT,

For Expenses Disbursed by R. R. Corson, Agent at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 1, 1864.

THE STATE OF MARYLAND,
To ROBERT R. CORSON,
State Military Agent, DR.

	For the following expenditures made for the benefit of sick, wounded and convalescent Soldiers belonging to Maryland Regiments, in Hospitals at Philadelphia, viz:		
July 30,	Car Tickets,	$2 25	
" "	Postage Stamps,	3 00	
" "	Stationery,	7 25	
" "	Tobacco,	4 50	
" "	Visiting Hospitals and Stores thereto,	9 25	
" "	Office expenses,	7 00	
" "	Clerk hire,	15 00	
			48 25
Aug. 31,	Car Tickets,	3 75	
" "	Postage Stamps,	4 00	
" "	Stationery,	6 25	
" "	Tobacco,	9 00	
" "	Visiting Hospitals and Stores thereto,	12 00	
" "	Office expenses,	8 00	
" "	Clerk hire,	15 00	
			58 00
Sept. 30,	Car Tickets, Postage Stamps, Stationery, Tobacco, &c.,	19 00	
" "	Visiting Hospitals and Stores thereto	17 00	
" "	Office expenses,	13 00	
" "	Clerk hire,	15 00	
			64 00
			$170 25

Received payment,
ROBERT R. CORSON,
State Military Agent.

Correct—RICHARD KING,
Military Relief Agent for State of Maryland.

I certify on honor, that the above account is just and correct, and the money charged above, was expended for the comfort of the Maryland soldiers, sick and wounded, in the Hospitals in this city, and for necessary expenses connected with this Agency.

ROBERT R. CORSON,
State Military Agent.

October 14th, 1864, received State of Maryland Executive Warrant on Comptroller of the Treasury for $170.25, in payment of above.

RICHARD KING.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 14, 1864.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
To RICHARD KING,
Military Relief Agent, DR.

1864.	For expenses in connection with the duties of such agency:	
	1 month's rent of office, Spurrier's Court, Baltimore city, to November 4th, .	$10 00
	Collins, Heath & Co., for stove and fixtures, ...	19 74
	Baltimore American for advertising, .	4 40
	" Clipper " " .	4 13
	John W. Woods, for printing cards, .	4 25
	Emmart & Quartley, for tin sign, . .	2 50
	L. S. Healy & Co., for ½ ton coal, . .	6 00
	" " " " ⅛ cord wood, .	1 75
	Robert Hamilton, (engaged by Mr. Streeter late Agent,) Assistant at City Point, for services from July 28, to November 17, 1864, at $12 per week and expenses,	192 00
	Clerk in office at Baltimore from October 4, to November 17, 1864, at $10 per week, ...	60 00
	Robert Hamilton, for expenses to City Point, ...	25 00
	Am't carried forward, . .	

1864.		
	Amount brought forward, . . .	
Sept. 19,	Cartage of boxes to Fortress Monroe boat,	$ 1 25
	Traveling expenses to City Point R. R.,	6 50
	Teamster for hauling boxes to tent, . .	50
" 22,	Stores for sick at City Point, . . .	3 50
	Board expenses for R. King & Robert Hamilton at City Point, to October 4,	25 00
	Traveling expenses from City Point to Baltimore, ...	6 50
	Carriage hire, ...	1 00
Oct. 4,	Broom and cleaning office Spurrier's Court,	1 50
" 6,	Traveling expenses to Washington to look after sick soldiers, . . .	3 50
	Postage stamps, ...	2 00
	Robert Hamilton, for expenses, . .	12 50
	Postage stamps for soldiers, . . .	1 00
	Nails and hatchet for office, . . .	2 00
	Paid sick soldier in Baltimore, . .	1 00
	Packing boxes for articles from Union Relief Association for soldiers, . .	6 00
Nov. 2,	Cartage to Fortress Monroe boat, . .	2 00
" 13,	Paid sick soldier in Baltimore, . .	1 00
	2 months salary for Richard King, as Military Relief Agent, at $100 per month to November 17, 1864, . .	200 00
		$606 53

Received payment,

RICHARD KING,

Military Relief Agent, State of Maryland.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, *to wit*:

On this fourteenth day of November, 1864, before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for said county, personally appeared Richard King, who made oath on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God, that the several items charged in the above account for disbursements and expenses were on account of sick and wounded soldiers of said State, and having been all paid by or secured by him as therein stated, and that he knows that the charge in said account for services of Robert Hamilton as Sub-Agent at City Point, are just and true as stated under an agreement for his employment as such Sub-Agent by the late General Agent therein stated. Sworn before

[U. S. Stamp.] OWEN M. TAYLOR, J. P.

BALTIMORE, December 17th, 1864.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

To RICHARD KING,

Military Relief Agent. DR.

	For expenses incurred in connection with such duties from November 15th	
1864.	to December 17th, 1864:	
Nov. 15,	Travelling expenses to Annapolis .	$ 2 25
" 18,	Expenses to York Pennsylvania Hospital, 2 days	9 25
" "	Postage Stamps for soldiers . .	1 00
" 23,	Mr. Thompson's expenses to City Point taking turkeys, packages, &c., to Army of Potomac	21 75
" "	Cartage of boxes to Fortress Monroe boat	3 00
" "	Paid sick soldier in Baltimore . .	1 00
Dec. 10,	Expenses in visiting Hospitals in Philadelphia and New York (4 days,) and gave to sick men	22 00
" 13,	Expenses to Washington to get transportation for Christmas dinner for soldiers in the field	2 50
" 14,	Postage Stamps for office . . .	1 00
" "	Expenses of Mr. Hamilton, Assistant at City Point, from November 2d to December 17th, 1864, . . .	44 23
" "	Half ton coal for office and putting same in cellar	6 60
" "	S. E. Turner for Stationery . .	11 10
" "	One month's office rent to Dec'r 4th .	10 00
" 15,	Mr. Mitchell, clerk in office, 4 weeks to 15th instant . . .	40 00
" "	Robert Hamilton 4 weeks services at City Point, due 15th inst, at $12 per week	48 00
" 16,	Paid sick soldier in Baltimore . .	1 00
" "	Cartage on boxes (donated) Nails, &c.	1 75
" "	Richard King, one month's salary to 17th instant . . .	100 00
		$326 18

December 17th, 1864. Received payment,

RICHARD KING.

OFFICE OF MILITARY RELIEF AGENT
FOR THE STATE OF MARYLAND,
Baltimore, Jan. 9, 1864.

GOV. BRADFORD,

Dear Sir :—I have to report that in compliance with your suggestion, I visited Philadelphia last week, and saw a portion of the Maryland men in the Hospitals. Mr. Corson has kindly offered to visit those whom I did not see and report to me. It require 25 or 30 miles travel to visit all the Hospitals. The men were gratified, and my visit was pleasant, with the exception that on my return I got frozen up in the Susquehanna river.

I am also in correspondence with the wounded Maryland men at Alexandria, and with Lieut. Col. McKellip, to obtain a full list of them. For one I am applying for a transfer to a Baltimore Hospital. I intend, if possible, to visit Alexandria next week.

I visited the Jarvis Hospital on the 1st of January, but many of the men were out on passes, and I shall go again. I intend to make the rounds of the city Hospitals as soon as practicable.

The Ladies' Aid Society, for the relief of soldiers' families is doing a most benevolent and patriotic work. They have already on their books about 500 families, the larger part of whom have been visited and relieved. In this inclement season, the value of their labors can hardly be overestimated. They find families without fuel, clothing, shoes or bread, and they relieve their most pressing wants, get them work, find employment for the children, and assure the wives and families of our soldiers of the active sympathy of the people. Unless this is done, how shall we get recruits, or prevent desertion? Gen. Kenly tells me that some of the best men desert from sheer desperation at the condition of their families. I am thankful that something is being done to meet this great need.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
S. F. STREETER,
Military Relief Agent,
State of Maryland.

OFFICE OF MILITARY RELIEF AGENT
FOR THE STATE OF MARYLAND,
Baltimore, May 3d, 1864.

GOV. A. W. BRADFORD,
Annapolis, Maryland.

Dear Sir:—I received occasional applications from the wives of re-enlisted men in the Fifth Maryland Regiment, Colonel Schley, for aid. On enquiry, I find that the muster in rolls, are, from some cause, delayed. Can you or General Berry do any thing to expedite the preparation of the rolls, and so aid these destitute wives and mothers.

I have visited the returned prisoners from Richmond, among whom was a considerable number of Maryland men. Their condition was shocking, but they are generally improving; some, however, have died, and others can hardly survive.

I have been so occupied with the Fair of late and some other matters, (among them the reception and entertainment of the returned and re-enlisted Maryland Veterans, on the part of the City Council,) that I have not been able to make my semi-annual returns, but I will do so as soon as possible.

I am sure you will be greatly gratified to learn that the Union Relief Association having been *relieved* of its work of feeding troops, has started a *home* for disabled and destitute Maryland soldiers, and occasional applicants from other States for temporary shelter. which they hope will be the germ of a noble State Institution.

Very truly and respectfully yours, &c.,
S. F. STREETER,
Military Relief Agent, State of Maryland.

OFFICE OF MILITARY RELIEF AGENT
FOR THE STATE OF MARYLAND,
Baltimore, May 31st, 1864.

GOV. A. W. BRADRORD,
Annapolis, Maryland.

Dear Sir:—I presume you have seen in the American the report of the committee to Fredericskburg, with their list of

wounded. It will interest you to know that a second committee sent by me, has just returned (after a week's absence) from Port Royal, where they found the Second Maryland, Col. Howard, and were most heartily greeted. They distributed to some extent tobacco, pipes, letter paper, envelopes and stamps, and brought up over sixty letters for families and friends. The base is now changed to the White House; and in view of the probabilities of a great battle, I propose to send them again, with a tent (which I think I can borrow) and such special articles of relief as cannot be got from the Christian or Sanitary commissions. The necessary expenses of these gentlemen are guaranteed and these are moderate.

I propose to appoint, if not overstepping my powers, local visiting agents, where there are Hospitals likely to receive our men, who will serve gratuitously, having necessary expenses paid. I have been twice in Washington, and have also a visiting agent there. I have applied to the Surgeon General for the transfer of Maryland men to Maryland Hospitals, and I have taken the liberty of using your name in my application. Some have been sent to Philadelphia, of whom I have returns frequently from the visiting agent there. I wish to find a willing person in Annapolis, and shall soon visit the city, to look after our men and see if an agent can be found.

If any suggestions occur to you of means to increase the usefulness of this work, I shall be glad to receive them.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

S. F. STREETER,

Military Relief Agent, State of Maryland.

OFFICE OF MILITARY RELIEF AGENT,
FOR THE STATE OF MARYLAND,
Baltimone, June 11th, 1864.

GOV. A. W. BRADFORD,
Annapolis, Maryland,

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 9th inst. is at hand. Our White House delegation have been heard from; are actively at work, and have returned me the names of about forty of our men, visited and relieved by them at that point. I am col-

lecting supplies, including a larger tent, to be sent to them as soon as possible.

In regard to appointing Marylanders, where possible, as agents, I have designedly recognized that principle ;—but in the case of Mr. Corson, to which you refer, and indeed, in most places north of us, where Hospitals exist, and where our men are likely to be temporarily sent, the principle can hardly be carried out. Mr. C. is agent for some of the States; is constantly in the Hospitals ; has large experience ; is a most humane person, and therefore, peculiarly fitted for the position. In these cases, as in all others, but particularly in these, I shall deem it my duty to manifest, by my own visit, the interest of the authorities in our men.

I beg to remind you that I was on the point of appointing one or two other persons in Frederick and elsewhere, to act as resident visiting agents ; but on the receipt of your previous favor, delayed it, to ascertain whether you preferred yourself to make these appointments. You will oblige me by giving me your decision at your earliest convenience on this point.

I am happy to learn that you have officially addressed the Surgeon General on the subject of transfers. I applied to him in person on Thursday, relative to sending two men to the Frederick hospitals from here, and he referred mé to the Medical Director here ; but he doubts his power to act. I am trying to have the matter understood.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

S. F. STREETER,

Military Relief Agent,

State of Maryland.

OFFICE OF MILITARY RELIEF AGENT,

FOR THE STATE OF MARYLAND,

Baltimore, July 26th, 1864.

GOV. A. W. BRADFORD,

Annapolis, Maryland.

Dear Sir :—I have received the application of George M. Tyler, of Frederick, for the transfer of his son, Lieutenant

Ira Tyler, to that city, and have made application to the Surgeon General for his removal.

I beg to recommend Mr. John A. Needles, of this city, for a certificate as Assistant Agent here, as he is very willing to serve, and will be of much use, both in visiting the Hospitals and aiding in collecting supplies for the delegation at the Front.

Mr. King has just returned for supplies, having visited five Regiments at the Front, in person, and distributed tobacco, paper, pipes, &c., &c. They were delighted to see him, and expressed a wish that you might visit them. If not detained here, I propose to return with him in a few days, to visit the Maryland men at the Front.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

S. F. STREETER,

Military Relief Agent,

State of Maryland.